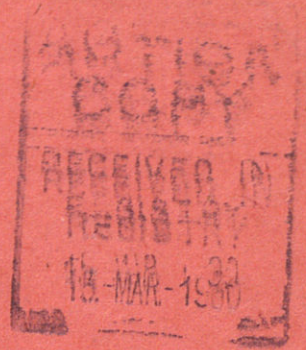


EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.



Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1929.

GOVERNMENT PRESS, CAIRO,
1930.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1929.

January 4, 1930.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY

MOUSTAPHA EL-NAHAS PASHA,

PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF INTERIOR,

GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In submitting to Your Excellency the first Annual Report of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, I have the honour to invite Your Excellency's attention to the fact that the period under review amounts to really less than a year, the official inauguration of the Bureau dating only from last March.

In view, however, of the desirability of getting the Report published and circulated before the date fixed for the January Convention of the Anti-Opium Advisory Commission of the League of Nations, I have deemed it best to take November 30th as the end of the Bureau's working year and to report to Your Excellency accordingly. For future statistical comparison it may be found best to add the December figures and begin the official year in future from the 1st of January.

Preface.

I have first to express my thanks to the Chiefs of other Government Administrations and Departments for their generous co-operation during the past months. I am sensible of having made many exacting demands on their time and patience with my requests for reports and figures and periodical returns, but, thanks to their ready response, my object has been attained. The Bureau is now completely up-to-date in respect of analysed and classified intelligence concerning the drug traffic from Alexandria to Assouan. Its index of traffickers is, I venture to believe, comprehensive; it certainly is illustrative as regards the composition of what may be styled the hierarchy of the White Drug trade in this country.

I must also place on record here my thanks for the material and moral assistance I have received from the Diplomatic and Consular representatives of Foreign Countries ; they have constantly evinced the keenest interest in the work of the Bureau and, within the measure of their powers, have strictly applied their countries' laws to traffickers sent to them for trial. Particularly have they rendered assistance in complying with demands made either by myself or by other administrations for expulsion from Egypt. The foreign trafficker dreads nothing so much as expulsion. From the Police point of view, no punishment is so efficacious. Elsewhere Your Excellency will find a return showing the number of foreign traffickers whose expulsion has been asked for, their nationalities, and the number of persons actually expelled or under order of expulsion.

Constitution of Bureau.

Your Excellency will observe that the Bureau is officially called an Intelligence Bureau as opposed to an executive anti-narcotic organisation. Your Excellency will also see that this Report contains accounts of executive action taken in certain cases such as those of the Zelinger and other organisations. This apparent anomaly is accounted for by the fact that, under the present organisation, several of the Intelligence Staff of the Bureau are also executive officers of the Cairo City Police and all actual cases where these officers have taken action are cases which originated in Cairo.

Aims of Bureau.

During its first year's work, the Bureau has concentrated on the following objectives :--

- (i) To find out and, if possible, prove the factory source of the drugs that are brought to this country, the route taken by the drugs after leaving the factory, the names of the traffickers in Europe and the steamers that specialise in bringing the stuff into Egyptian ports.
- (ii) To obtain the fullest possible information of the organisation of the drug traffic inside Egypt, the names of the wholesale dealers in the Cities and their agents in the Provinces.
- (iii) To assist in the prosecution of the above.

In an Interim Report submitted last June to Your Excellency's predecessor in office, I stated it to be my considered opinion that the foremost duty of the C.N.I.B. lay in detecting the foreign sources of white drugs and of observing the direction of the streams issuing from these sources. I still adhere to this opinion. But I have not lost sight of the necessity for waging incessant warfare against the drug in home territory. Figures published elsewhere in this Report showing the total amounts of narcotics seized, the number of persons convicted, the number of foreigners expelled from Egypt, and the amount of sentences awarded and fines paid during the past year will, I hope, convince Your Excellency that the battle has not flagged, though the final victory is yet a long way off.

My reasons for attaching paramount importance to the foreign campaign will be more readily understood when Your Excellency reads the accounts appearing elsewhere in this Report of such factories as those of Dr. Hefti of Zurich, the Roessler Fils at Mulhausen, the Orient Products Co. at Constantinople and Dr. Muller of Bâle.

These are the real enemies of Egypt. These represent the formidable breastworks and fortifications of the Central European fortress which must be stormed before any permanent result can be expected from merely local engagements with the mercenaries of the White Drug Kings.

Attitude of Egypt.

To borrow someone else's words and alter them slightly, whereas we suffering countries think in grammes and kilogrammes, in the Central Europe manufacturing countries the unit of calculation when talking of narcotics is the Ton.

A TON is one thousand kilogrammes.

Recently a "neighbouring country" requested permission from the French Government to send in transit through France for shipment to the East "4 TONS OF HEROIN"; the permission was refused.

FOUR TONS is four thousand kilogrammes.

If the cost of manufacture is calculated at L.E. 10 per kilogramme and the selling price, as we know, at the factory is L.E. 26 to L.E. 28 per kilogramme, this consignment represents to the manufacturers a profit of L.E. 72,000. Arrived in Egypt we know that the kilogramme is sold for L.E. 60 per kilo and then again for L.E. 85 to be eventually peddled to the consumer at the rate of L.E. 300 per kilogramme.

No doubt much of these four tons was destined for further East; but had it all come to Egypt it would have represented to the consumer a sum of L.E. 1,200,000.

Further East for all I know it may be worth still more.

It is clear therefore that the narcotic manufacturers of Central Europe are making their colossal fortunes by pouring their poisons into Egypt and the Far East. What do they care if they ruin thousands of Egyptians so long as they can fill their own pockets.

Although it is no part of my duty nor would it be pertinent for me to indicate a line of foreign policy, I believe it to be permissible to express a sincere hope that the attitude taken up by Egypt towards these manufacturing countries will be one of vigorous, undeterred and continuous protest.

Egypt is the victim. She has the right to raise her voice against these poison factories. She has facts and not mere theories to support her protest.

As Director of this Bureau I shall continue to collect these facts and publish them until public opinion in Europe and public education in Egypt combine to prevent the manufacture and the use of these soul destroying poisons.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

T. W. RUSSELL, Lewa,

*Director, Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau
and Commandant Cairo City Police.*

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EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1929.

CHAPTER I.—FOREIGN SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

THE ZAKARIAN ORGANISATION AND ZELINGER GANG—THE BÂLE ORGANISATION—ORIENT PRODUCTS COMPANY—DJEVDET BEY FACTORY—HASHISH FROM SYRIA.

The Zakarian Organisation.

Thomas Petrou Zacharian alias Thomas Zakarian, an Armenian born at Diarbekr in the year 1885, appears to have first turned his attention to the drug traffic in the year 1925. Opening a small shop opposite the National Hotel in Suleiman Pasha Street he stocked it with some twenty or thirty very ordinary carpets and in an inner compartment an iron safe. This was his trade "cover" and in partnership with a friend of Greek nationality, he felt that he had made himself quite safe from attack. It was not long before he began to occupy a distinguished position amongst local "traffickers"; he had a reputation for dealing only "en gros" and for refusing to have anything to do with the small peddlers. At first he contented himself with buying in the Alexandria market but as soon as he felt himself securely established with an ever-increasing clientele he began to look further afield for his source of supply. To deal direct with European suppliers meant cheaper rates and a greater regularity in consignments.

So in the summer of 1926, Thomas betook himself to Vienna where he was introduced to a chemist named Ludwig Auer. Auer was already on the list of "traffickers" known to the Viennese Police, having been fined for importing heroin from Holland without a permit. His subsequent dealings with Thomas are set forth with pleasing candour in a statement made by him to the Vienna Police on April 30, 1929.

Here is the substance of what he then said :—

“In the summer of 1926, I became acquainted through the intermediary of a third person, whose name I have forgotten, with Mr. Thomas Zakarian of Cairo.

Thomas Zakarian resided at the Hotel Hapsburg, Rotenturmstrasse. He represented himself to me to be a dealer in chemicals, and specially interested in alkaloids. Thomas Zakarian asked me if I could obtain heroin. I told him I was not in a position to furnish this drug because I had already been fined 160 Sh. for having effected a delivery of heroin from Holland to Austria without authorisation.

I told him however that I could supply him with a drug of the same nature as heroin, a speciality prepared in Germany and which was called Morphinum Benzoylicum. Thomas Zakarian asked me if I could sell this preparation in France, pointing out that France was a safe outlet for Egypt. This suited me also because by effecting the sale of the product in France I did not become implicated.

In the year 1926 I supplied Thomas Zakarian direct with Morphinum Benzoylicum which I had ordered from Messrs Roesslers factory at Mulhouse, France. (For description of Morphinum Benzoylicum see Note on Esters of Morphine on page 67).

The deliveries were effected as follows :—

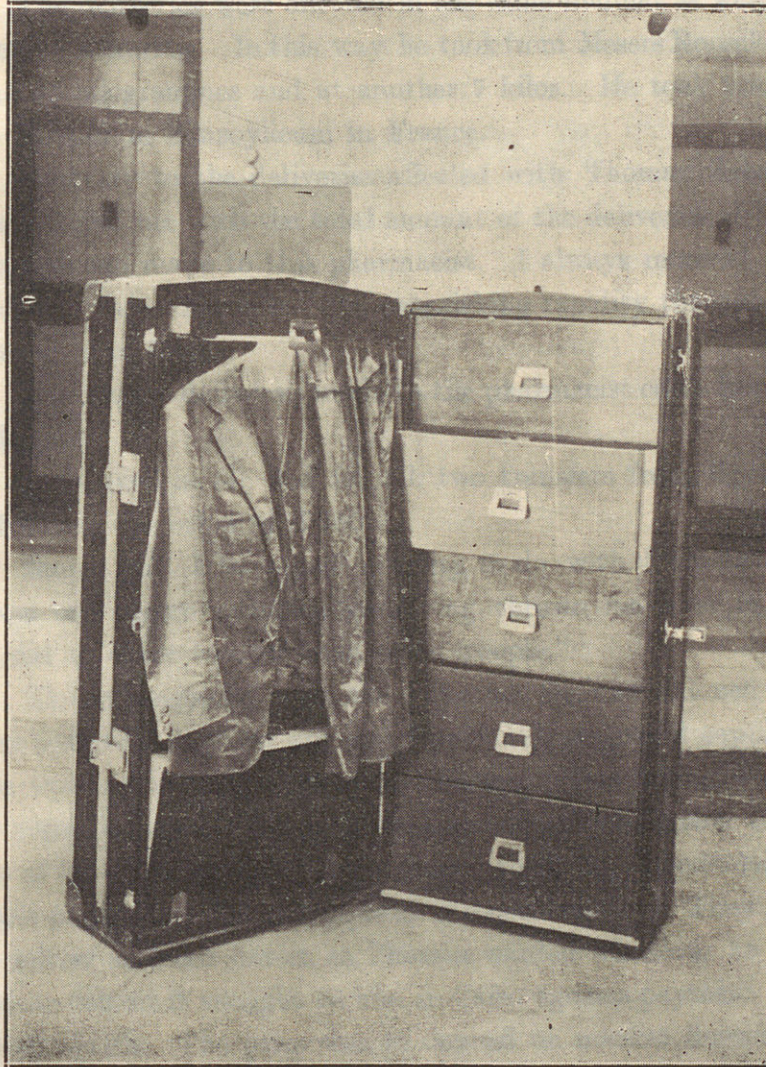
I ordered the drug from Messrs Roesslers factory by letter, and informed Thomas Zakarian to whom I sent either by post to his address at Cairo, or by hand at the time of his visit to Vienna, a Delivery Note addressed to Messrs Roesslers, for a stated quantity of Morphinum Benzoylicum. Each delivery was from 22 to 25 kilogrammes. Messrs Roesslers only paid me a bare commission for the years 1926–1927 on account of the fact that the buyer settled his account direct with the factory.

Thomas Zakarian likewise paid me a commission of approximately £ 200 for the years 1926–1927, this for having recommended him to Roesslers.

In 1927 I received a letter from Thomas Zakarian in which he informed me that he was unable to do any more business in this product.

In the spring of 1928 I received an unexpected visit from a pharmacist of Tel Aviv, Palestine, whom I knew well before he went to live there. He asked me if I could supply him with a small quantity of morphine.

PLATE I.



ZELINGER GANG.

Trunk opened for Customs inspection.

To face page 2.

In the spring of 1928 I received an unexpected visit from a pharmacist of Telaviv, Palestine, whom I knew well before he went to live there. He asked me if I could supply him with Morphium Benzoylicum.

The deliveries were effected in the same manner as were those of Thomas Zakarian. In this way he took from Messrs Roossers at one time 26 kilogrammes and at another 7 kilos. He took possession of the Morphium Benzoylicum in France.

Contrary to the deliveries effected with Thomas Zakarian, the firm debited me with the total amount of the deliveries of Morphium Benzoylicum made to this pharmacist. I always received the equivalent of these deliveries with astonishing rapidity through transfers coming from Cairo.

The money deliveries made to the pharmacist came from Thomas Zakarian.

I received in all, and for all, two transfers from Egypt, one of £ 500 and the other of £ 150.

Since 1927 I have had nothing to do with Thomas Zakarian. I was very angry with him for having thrown me over in the way he did in order to deal with other people."

The arrangement with the Palestine chemist did not, however, long survive. Another and more profitable source of supply had by this time come to the notice of Thomas. Two young Polish Jews by name Zelinger living in Vienna had heard of Thomas and, during one of his visits to their City, managed to get an introduction to him. Their proposition was as simple as it was attractive. They undertook to deliver as much heroin as Thomas wanted whenever he wanted it and to deliver it straight to him in Cairo against payment through a Vienna bank. The price was to depend on market fluctuations but L.E. 80 per kilo was the average. The Zelingers were able to make this arrangement by virtue of an already existing source of supply known to several persons in Vienna who were engaged in illicit drug traffic. This was the factory of Dr. Hefti of Altstatten, a suburb of Zurich where a speciality known as "Dionyl" was being manufactured in large quantities.

This substance, it must be clearly explained, could at this time be manufactured without infringing the Swiss law controlling the manufacture and sale of narcotic drugs. Nor was Switzerland the only country which had omitted to make effective legal provision for the extraction of what are known as the "esters" of Morphine. This is an omission which has since been hurriedly rectified by Great Britain; other countries are expected to fall into line very shortly.

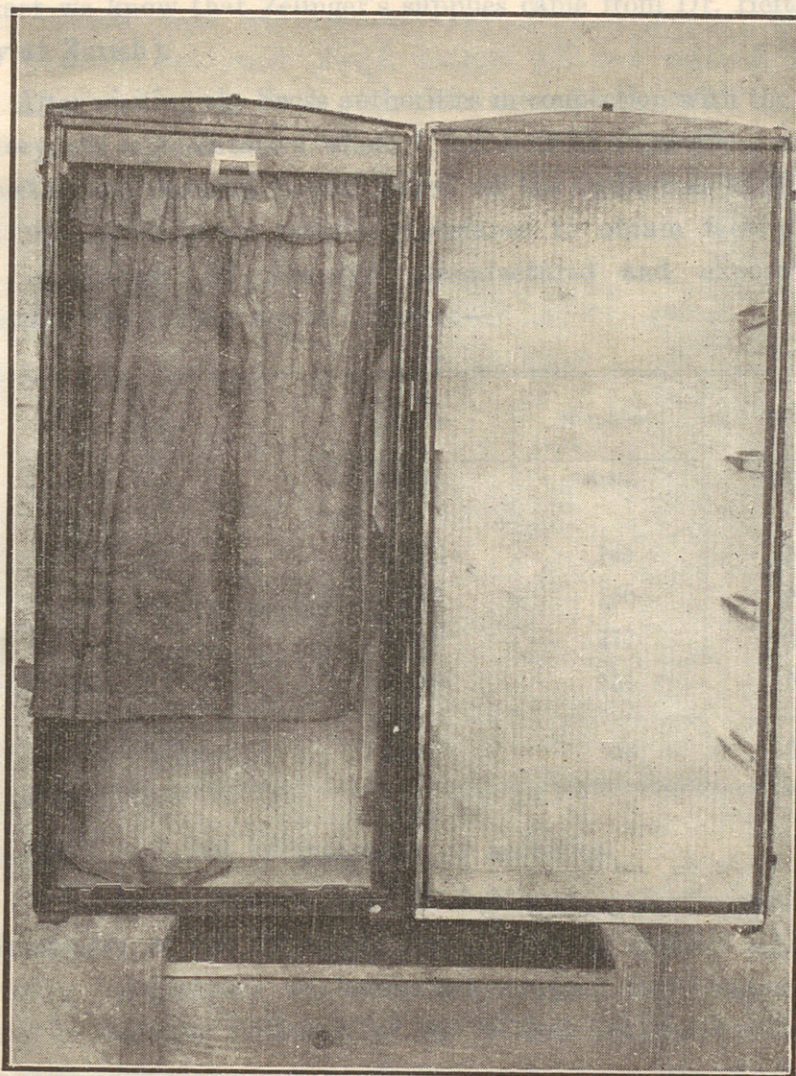
To return to Dr. Hefti: an extremely clever chemist, he had not been slow to take advantage of the omission in his country's laws and he had for several years been making and selling "Dionyl" quite openly.

Twice prosecuted, he had been twice acquitted, there being no technical offence.

Though morally reprehensible his conduct was legally unimpeachable. His country's laws permitted him to manufacture moral and material poison in uncontrolled quantities and he did so disposing of it at an average price of L.E. 26 per kilo to illicit traffickers and international smugglers. What they did with it was no concern of his. He was a business man engaged in making and selling something for which there was a world-wide demand. No visions of demented tortured victims of his poison ever came to disturb him, no pictures of broken down humanity turning to crime in order to obtain money to buy his drug, no vistas of ruined lives, shattered ambitions, disrupted families, ever troubled his dream in the peaceful little Swiss suburb. He was just a plain business man. And between the end of October 1928 and the end of February 1929, through an agent he sold 300 kilos of "Dionyl" to the Zelinger Brothers for which he received L.E. 7,800: for this amount Thomas paid the Zelingers about L.E. 24,000 in all by drafts on Vienna. He had previously paid some L.E. 16,000 by drafts on Vienna but this was for supplies which reached him prior to his arrangement with the Zelingers, presumably from the Roessler factory. What Thomas Zakarian charged his clients in Cairo for these 300 kilos is never likely to be known for certain, but we may safely assume that he doubled the price which he paid the Zelingers. From which it will be gathered that the white drug traffic is a paying business while it lasts. Zakarian was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment and L.E. 300 fine. The sentence was duly confirmed on appeal.

As a result of this statement of Ludwig Auer the Vienna Police wrote to the sous-prefet of Mulhausen asking for all possible details of the factory of Roessler Fils at Morschwiller-le-bas. Many details were supplied but no proof was forthcoming that the Zelinger gang obtained their supplies from there.

PIATE II.



ZELINGER GANG.

Trunk with fittings removed. Apparently innocent.

To face page 4.

As a result of this statement of Ludwig Auer the Vienna Police wrote to the sous-prefet of Mulhausen asking for all possible details of the factory of Roessler Fils at Morschwiller-le-bas. Many details were supplied but no proof was forthcoming that the Zelinger gang obtained their supplies from there. (As a matter of fact we know that Zelinger's supplies came from Dr. Hefti's factory at Zurich).

After visiting the Swiss authorities in connection with the Zurich factory, the representative whom I had sent to Switzerland as mentioned in my Interim Report called on the authorities at Mulhouse and was given every possible assistance to obtain facts showing the quantities of narcotics manufactured and exported by Roessler Fils. They are as follows :—

	Heroin.	Morphine.	Cocaine.
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
1926	1,063	165	Nil
1927	667	150	Nil
1928	4,349	477	205
1929 to June	335	151	Nil
TOTAL	6,414	943	205

or a total of 7,562 kilogrammes of narcotics.

It has been estimated that the legitimate scientific and medical requirements of one European country of 53 million inhabitants are fifty kilogrammes of heroin per annum : one kilogramme of heroin is therefore sufficient for one million persons for one year.

If the population of the world is taken as 1,646 millions and an allowance of heroin given at the rate of one kilo per million, the world requirements in one year would be about 1,700 kilos of this drug. In the year 1928 Roessler Fils manufactured 4,349 kilos of this drug i.e. two and a half times the legitimate requirements of the world ; and this is only one of several factories in Central Europe.

The following extracts from a report by the Federal Chancery, Department for Foreign Affairs, Government of Austria give particulars concerning the persons arrested or interrogated by the Vienna Police during their enquiry into the Zelinger organisation in that City:—

“The investigations by the Vienna Police have shown that Zahnwel Zelinger and his brother Ajzyk, born and registered at Bendsin in Poland on October 9th, 1904, Jew, unmarried, domiciled in Vienna (VII Mariahilferstrasse, 109) had organised a flourishing business for smuggling heroin. The brothers Zelinger had six large cabin trunks constructed containing secret partitions into which the heroin was stuffed. The maker was the leatherware merchant Moses Lieb Weidler, born January 4, 1873, at Stanislau, Poland, registered in Vienna, Jew, married, and established in trade at VII Newstiftgasse, 3.

The following travelled TWICE to Egypt with these trunks on behalf of the brothers Zelinger:—

ROBERT SCHONTAL, merchant, born and registered in Vienna on March 20, 1899, Jew, unmarried, domiciled in Vienna (VIII Skodagasse, 10).

The following travelled to Egypt once with trunks:—

OLGA RINDL, wife of a merchant, née Schneider, born and registered in Yenna on January 23, 1889, Jew, domiciled in Vienna (XVI Grundsteingasse, 47/1).

GEORGE WERFEL, druggist, born and registered in Vienna on January 20, 1905, Jew, single and formerly domiciled in Vienna (XVI Deinhartsteingasse, 16).

JOSEFA KOLBL, accountant, born and registered in Vienna on March 16, 1899, Protestant, single and domiciled in Vienna (V Reinprechtsdorferstrasse, 22).

KARL REICH, commercial traveller, born and registered in Vienna on June 15, 1904, Jew, married and domiciled in Vienna (V Spengergasse, 16).

The brothers Zelinger themselves have been several times to Egypt, the routes taken being *via* Trieste, or *via* Zurich, Chiasso and Venice or Genoa to Alexandria and from there to Cairo.

With regard to the source of the drug, the two Zelingers bought a part of it from the manager of a Viennese pharmacy, Arnold Treister,

born 1901 at Dobina, Poland and registered at Jeszerskany in Poland, Jew, married and domiciled in Vienna (VIII Plaristengasse, 574). The latter, however, declares that the substance sold by him was not heroin but a preparation similar to heroin, made in Switzerland, "Dionyl" by name, also called "Diodyl," and that this substance does not come under the requirements of the Opium Convention.

It has further been proved that the Zelinger brothers were in direct postal correspondence with chemical works in France, Switzerland and Germany.

PLATE III.



ZELINGER GANG.

Trunk with false partitions removed showing bags of heroin concealed in receptacles.

To face page 6.

born 1901 at Dobina, Poland and registered at Jeszerscany in Poland, Jew, married and domiciled in Vienna (VIII Piaristengasse, 574). The latter, however, declares that the substance sold by him was not heroin but a preparation similar to heroin, made in Switzerland, "Dionyl" by name, also called "Diodyl," and that this substance does not come under the requirements of the Opium Convention.

It has further been proved that the Zelinger brothers were in direct postal correspondence with chemical works in France, Switzerland and Germany but it has not yet been found whether they received heroin or any other noxious drug from any or all of these firms.

The Courts have passed sentences of up to 14 days imprisonment on the above-named Robert Schontal, Olga Rindl, Josefa Kolbl, Karl Reich, according to their share in the smuggling.

The case of Arnold Treister is pending. Ajzyk Zelinger and George Werfel have disappeared.

Unconnected with the Zelingers, the merchant Hussein el-Ne'nai, domiciled in Vienna (III Untereviaduktgasse, 3) born and registered at Mahalla, Egypt, on October 12, 1893, Moslem, single and established in Vienna (V Hamburgerstrasse, 11) together with his father, Abdel Wahab el-Ne'nai, domiciled in Alexandria, has been accused of smuggling heroin in a double bottomed trunk. The proceedings against Hussein el-Ne'nai are pending in the First District Court in Vienna. (He was subsequently released for lack of evidence). Dated May 13, 1929.

On June 12, 1929, the Federal Chancery, Department for Foreign Affairs, Austrian Government, reported that: "Further particulars regarding the composition or substance of the preparation described as Dionyl or Diodyl in the Police Report are not available. Only an expert analysis would establish the elements of this preparation, the name of which is a fancy one, but at present in the absence of a specimen, this cannot be effected. The drug cannot be traced in chemical works of reference under either of the names mentioned in the Police Report."

(As a matter of fact, the Medico-Legal Section of the Egyptian Parquet had already examined and analysed the substance sold by Dr. Hefti and the report of the examining chemist will be found elsewhere in these pages.)

On July 24, 1929, the Federal Chancery, Department for Foreign Affairs of the Austrian Government reported further as follows:

"The Drug Traffic Department of the Federal Police Headquarters at Vienna has received replies from the Police of Bale, Berlin, Trieste and Genoa without result."

George Werfel who fled from Berlin to Denmark, returned to Vienna in May and was arrested, proceedings are still pending. An employé of the firm Hommel & Co., I Schwarzerbergstrasse, 10, by name Albert Hoff, born March 28, 1872 in Urmin, Comitat Neutra, Czechoslovakia, Jew, married and living at II Hafnergasse, 5/12, received through the Ottoman Bank on January 14, 1929, on account of Thomas Zakarian, the sum of 1,550 pounds sterling. On being questioned, he said that this sum was really intended for an *ex gratia* payment to an old comrade in arms of his by name Paul Honigsberg who was at present living in Hungary somewhere, and engaged in the carpet business. A student by name Chaim Griffel, born September 23, 1908 in Nadworra, Poland, and registered there, Jew, unmarried, living at IX Nussdorferstrasse, 10, received through another bank on account of Thomas Zakarian between February 1928 and January 1929 approximately 12,000 pounds sterling. On interrogation he said none of this money was for him personally and he only gave his name as a convenience.

DIONYL.

THE SPECIALITY OF DR. HEFTI OF ZURICH.

Analytical Report by Medico-Legal Expert.

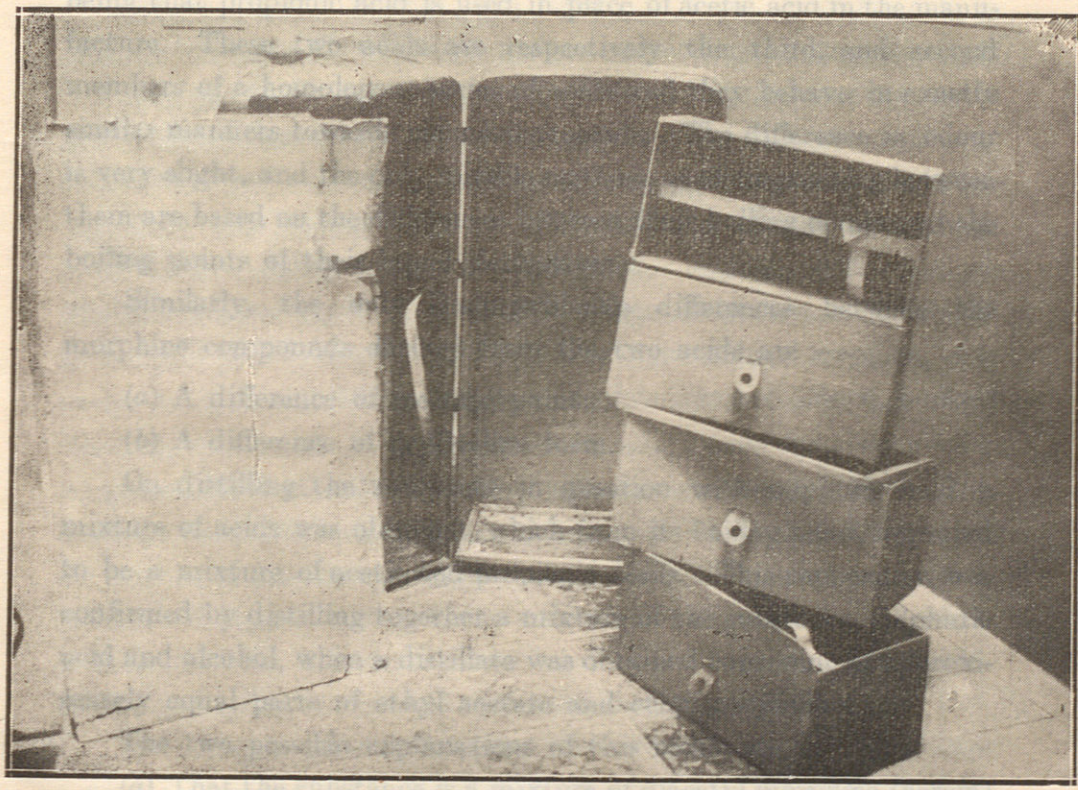
This substance was previously examined and reported to be heroin hydrochloride; all the usual tests having been made and all the observed reactions being identical with those of heroin hydrochloride.

At the request of H.E. the Commandant of the Cairo City Police it was re-examined in the light of the statement that it was not heroin (diacetyl morphine) but dipropionyl morphine.

This latter substance has not hitherto been encountered in Egypt. It is not mentioned in any of the pharmacopoeias available for consultation (i.e. those of Britain, Germany, France, Switzerland and United States). The only reference to it which could be found in chemical literature was a statement in Beilstein's "Lexikon" that it had been prepared; but its properties were not described.

PLATE IV.

The substance is exactly analogous to heroin, the only difference being that propionic acid is used in place of acetic acid in the preparation.



EL-NE'NAI GANG.

Trunk showing fittings removed and card-board sheets concealing hiding-place for drugs.

To face page 8.

This latter substance has not hitherto been encountered in Egypt. It is not mentioned in any of the pharmacopœias available for consultation (*i.e.* those of Britain, Germany, France, Switzerland and United States). The only reference to it which could be found in chemical literature was a statement in Beilstein's "Lexikon" that it had been prepared; but its properties were not described.

The substance is exactly analogous to heroin, the only difference being that propionic acid is used in place of acetic acid in the manufacture. These two acids are respectively the third and second members of a homologous series of acids and they behave in exactly similar manners towards chemical reagents. The difference in odour is very slight, and the only reliable methods of distinguishing between them are based on the differences between their boiling points and the boiling points of their liquid derivatives.

Similarly, the only distinguishable differences between the morphine compounds derived from the two acids are:—

(a) A difference of melting point.

(b) A difference of crystalline form.

On distilling the substance in question with sulphuric acid, a mixture of acids was obtained, which from its boiling point, appeared to be a mixture of acetic and propionic acids. This supposition was confirmed by distilling together a mixture of the substance, sulphuric acid and alcohol, when a distillate was obtained consisting of approximately equal parts of ethyl acetate and ethyl propionate.

The two possible explanations of this result are:—

(a) That the substance is a mixture of diacetyl morphine (heroin) and dipropionyl morphine.

(b) That it is a homogeneous substance containing both acid radicals, *viz.*, acetyl propionyl morphine.

To decide between these two hypotheses attempts were made to separate the substance into constituent parts by fractional crystallisation. If heroin were present it should be possible to separate it by this method and to identify it by its melting point, 171° C. It was found however that all the crystalline fractions obtainable were similar to one another both in melting point and in crystalline form and that they differed from heroin in both these particulars.

The conclusion arrived at, therefore, is that the substance is homogeneous and that it is acetyl propionyl morphine.

There can be no doubt that this substance is a habit forming narcotic drug, not less deleterious than heroin, such slight differences in chemical constitution having no influence on pharmacological action.

It should be pointed out further that the cost of manufacture of this substance must be greater than that of heroin, and that as it is unknown in pharmacy, the only reason for its manufacture and sale must be to supply the illicit demand for narcotic drugs.

The point which perhaps should be emphasised is that this substance is so similar to heroin that the difference would never be detected in a routine examination, and yet the two substances are not absolutely identical. It undoubtedly comes within the definition of prohibited narcotic drugs according to the Egyptian Law, but as it is unknown in pharmacy, and hitherto unknown in the illicit drug traffic it would be omitted from a categorical list.

(Signed): T. BAMFORD,

Acting Director, Chemical Laboratory,

Medico-Legal Dept., General Parquet,

Ministry of Justice.

The Bâle Organisation.

A few months ago it came to the knowledge of this Bureau that a certain Roumanian named Maurice Grunberg was smuggling white drugs into Egypt from Europe concealed in consignments of merchandise consisting of wall-papers and material for house decoration, etc. Grunberg had a business of this nature in Cairo and also ran a fair-sized printing establishment.

Grunberg sailed for Europe on September 1st. of this year and returned on the 21st. On October 26, eight cases of powdered glue "Colle en poudre pour papier peint" under the trade name of "Certus" and manufactured by the firm of Adolf Padrutt of Bâle, Switzerland, arrived at Cairo Customs, each case containing 125 tins and each tin containing half a kilogramme of powder. Thus there were 1,000 tins in all. The Customs examiner opened every one of these thousand tins and in 24 of them found a different kind of white powder which, on analysis, proved to be a derivative of heroin. The amount in all was twelve kilogrammes, consisting of 24 tins each of half a kilo. As Grunberg was known to be the person to whom these eight cases were consigned, he was immediately arrested and interrogated. On November 9, he was tried in the Roumanian Consular Court and sentenced to six months imprisonment, one month of which is obligatory, and five months with option of fine at the rate of P.T. 40 per diem, and a fine of L.E. 120. He had already been tried by the Customs Commission on the smuggling charge and sentenced to a fine of L.E. 192.

As it was important to carry the investigations into this case further in order to learn the source of this drug, how and where it was inserted into the tins and who were the gang in Bâle who were playing this game, I despatched an European Inspector of Police to Switzerland with instructions to inform the Swiss Police of the details of the case and to ask them to commence a thorough enquiry. The enthusiastic co-operation of the Swiss Parquet and Police Authorities at Bâle was at once tendered to my representative and, on indications given by him followed by some fine detective work on the part of the Bâle Police, a certain Doctor Fritz Muller, German subject, and his wife were arrested in that town. Dr. Muller held a permit from the

Swiss Authorities for the manufacture of drugs and had his own laboratory in Bâle which was subjected to a very thorough perquisition. Labels and gummed slips on coloured paper similar to those pasted on the tins of powdered glue seized by the Cairo Customs were found, also empty paper bags which had contained powdered glue and which bore the name of the proprietors of the product "Certus," Adolf Padrutt and Co. Muller denied all knowledge of any operation in his laboratory such as emptying tins of "Certus" and re-filling them with heroin. He admitted however that he had a client to whom he had given a room in his laboratory for certain purposes of which he pretended ignorance. Under interrogation, Muller avowed that he manufactured monoacetylpropionylmorphin—an ester of morphine similar to the Hefti product and, as in the case of the Zurich doctor, alleged to be outside the provisions of the Swiss Federal Law. Twenty seven kilos of opium in powder were seized in Muller's laboratory and, on examination of his books, it was found that about 60 kilos of narcotics could not be accounted for. Muller, under pressure, stated that *he might have sold some or all of this quantity to strangers without entering the transactions in his books.*

This most important declaration I shall refer to again presently. To continue with the perquisition, examination of his ledgers showed that his price for his speciality above-mentioned varied from twenty-two to twenty-eight pounds sterling per kilo and transactions were revealed with a certain Greek in Greece involving as much as 350 kilos of this product and a sum of 10,500 pounds sterling during the first ten months of the present year 1929.

A certain Swiss chemist of Zurich who possessed a laboratory was also arrested by the Swiss Police and made important statements implicating other persons who dealt with Muller either directly or by means of agents. One of these was resident in Lugano, another in Milan and another in Genoa and four in Trieste. On receiving information of this, the Italian Authorities immediately consented to direct joint action with the Swiss and all the above were arrested and subjected to interrogation, important evidence being obtained from them relating to the organisation of contraband-running across the Italo-Swiss frontier. Two French citizens of Mulhausen and Strasbourg

were also implicated by certain correspondence seized in Muller's laboratory and the French Government was invited to sanction direct action with the Swiss Police on the part of the Police forces of these two towns. The importance of the Trieste arrests to Egypt is, of course, immense, as this port has long been suspect as one of the chief points of shipment of drugs to this country.

Further documents seized showed Muller to have had dealings with a client in Constantinople who bought up to 24 kilos of his speciality during 1929. All of this, I have good reason to believe, was sent on to a well-known smuggler in Alexandria. A certain Dr. Schwytzer of Zurich volunteered a statement to the Swiss Police on the subject of the manufacture of benzoyleicum morphium by Drs. Muller, Hefti and Regli.

One of the most important arrests brought about by the direct co-operation of the Swiss and Italian Police was that of a well-known "contrabandier" who kept a small restaurant some 30 kilometres away from Lugano on the Swiss-Italian frontier. Interrogation of this gentleman elicited the interesting fact that his restaurant was used as a sort of Post Office Box by dope traffickers, he being paid a small commission on each parcel dealt with. According to him, the stuff arrived unannounced from various quarters and all he had to do was to keep it until somebody called for it from the Italian side. He confessed he had been doing this kind of business since 1925. His chief client was an Italian from Milan. This latter figured in Muller's books as purchasing 51 kilogrammes of benzoylmorphine. A second interrogation of the Swiss chemist of Zurich above-mentioned produced further sensational information on the extensive ramifications of this traffic in "esters." Many of his clients were complete strangers to him and when obliged to give names gave obviously assumed ones. To one such, he in partnership with another chemist sold over 40 kilogrammes of benzoylmorphine. Another had approached him unsuccessfully in 1928 with requests for large quantities of heroin which he wished to send to China.

The Italian of Milan who sent stuff to the "contrabandier" on the Italo-Swiss frontiers near Lugano was also a client of this Zurich chemist and bought large quantities from him, some of which he made

himself, and some obtained from Muller at L.E. 20 the kilo, re-selling at L.E. 36. Another client was introduced by displaying the half of a playing card to match the other half held by the chemist.

Altogether the Zurich chemist declared that during two years he had sold 60 kilogrammes of white drugs. The enquiry showed clearly that the firm of Adolf Padrutt were above all suspicion in the matter.

Taking all things into consideration, these exposures may, I claim, be alone considered as more than justifying the creation of this Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, without counting the other exposures in the cases of Hefti, Zelinger, Zakarian, and Roessler made earlier in the year. A very big and dangerous international organisation has, as I have shown, been attacked and completely broken up by the splendid work of the Swiss Police, based on information and proofs provided by this Bureau. The ramifications of the Muller organisation, extending as they are shown to have done, from Strasbourg to Milan, completely bear out my theory of a mid-European channel along which runs a steady stream of dope to the ports of Genoa, Trieste, Piraeus and Constantinople, and thence to Alexandria. That the existence of these licensed manufacturing chemists like Hefti, Muller and Regli, who are able under Swiss law to manufacture these esters of morphine with impunity and in uncontrolled quantities must and does inevitably attract to Switzerland members of the smuggling fraternity from every country in the world is now more than a suspicion. Muller has himself confirmed it as a fact, in his statement that he sold all or part of 60 kilos of dope to strangers whom he did not even know by name and never entered up the transactions at all in his books.

Here then is a very serious and cogent reason for swift action on the part of all manufacturing countries to come into line in respect of these esters by subjecting them to the same control as all other derivatives of morphine.

To show how thoroughly alive Muller was to the imperfections of the Swiss Narcotics Law, his observations to the examining magistrate on the question of "esters" of morphine are worthy of record.

When first charged with manufacturing illicit drugs he replied that what he was making was monoacetylpropionylmorphin about

which the Swiss law said nothing. To justify his process of extracting benzoylmorphin, he made the following statement :—

“Every manufacturer of narcotic drugs has a certain amount of residuary matter left over at the conclusion of the process of manufacture. It is only first product of the process that is taken into account and entered in the books since it is only this product that can be considered as first-class stuff—afterwards perhaps the second product.

“From the residuary matter (so called “mother liquors”) can be derived any product of morphine the chemist likes according to his capability.

“A special cleansing process for this residuary matter is the process of acetylation that is to say the extraction of mono and diacetylmorphin. From these products can then be extracted the morphine-base and from morphine-base one can again obtain any derivative of morphine desired.”

Questioned as to whether he had sold any cocaine, Muller declared that when he spoke of cocaine he meant an attenuated form of the drug obtained by “washing out the basic elements and thus arriving at the ecgonins of benzoyl, for instance the ecgonin ethylbenzoyl, which in his opinion did not fall within the provisions of the Swiss law.

He then combined these products with paraamidobenzoe and with paraamidobenzoyldistylaminocynol.”

Once the manufacture of these esters—whose narcotic effect and power of addiction is no whit inferior to those of pure diacetyl morphine—is definitely controlled, one of the most dangerous temptations both to manufacturers and to purchasers to indulge in corrupt practices will have been abolished.

So long as the manufacture of esters remains uncontrolled in any country, so long will that country be regarded with particular favour by the dope traffickers—*et hoc genus omne*—of international notoriety.

Orient Products Co.

This drug-factory producing principally alkaloids of morphine is situated in the Taxim Quarter of Constantinople and is run by two Japanese brothers named Shakan who hold a concession from the

Turkish Government. It has been working since 1927 and employs ten or twelve persons of different nationalities.

In May of this year it was reported that the factory had closed down with financial loss, but later it was re-organised and is now working under a permit from the Ministry of Public Health.

Djevdet Bey Factory.

This is another Constantinople drug-factory for which a concession is understood to have been granted by the Turkish Government to an important French drug-manufacturing firm. It is situated at Kouzgoundjouk near Scutari and has only been working for a short time. Its principal products are stated to be morphine, cocaine and heroin. The Board of Directors consists of 2 Armenians, 1 Turk and 2 French men and is said to dispose of a capital of L.E. 100,000.

It is known that both these factories supply contraband drugs to Egypt.

Hashish from Syria.

I believe it is permissible for the Bureau to claim some small share in the satisfactory result obtained as regards the cultivation of Syrian hashish.

In my Interim Report of last June I stated that I had taken steps to have the whole situation referred to the Secretariat of the League of Nations for circulation to State Members of that Body.

At a meeting of the Mandates Commission of the League held at Geneva in July last, the question of the cultivation of hashish in Syria was lengthily and vigorously discussed. About the same time, the Ministry of Justice of the Lebanon Government caused the following circular to be published in the local press:—

“It has been brought to our notice that the cultivation of Canape and the industry of hashish and opium and their smuggling are prevalent in some parts of the Republic, specially in the “Bekaa” and the Southern zones.

It has also been brought to notice that some State Prosecutors fail to take the legal proceedings in spite of the fact that they learn of the presence of such contraband in their Districts. It is a visible thing and cannot be concealed.

PLATE V.

As the cultivation, industry and trade of the Canape are prohibited in accordance with the International Agreements on account of their injurious consequences, I hereby draw the attention of all

HASHISH.



A Typical Hashish Smuggling Vessel.

The effect of this drastic but welcome action on the part of the French Haut Commissaire in the Bekaa valley is being felt owing to the large stocks of hashish of the 1928 and 1927 crops still held by the smuggling fraternity. That it has not been a highly successful year for these gentlemen may be gauged from the fact that over 12,400 kilos of contraband hashish have been seized since January, representing a value of roughly L.E. 186,000 to the Egyptian smugglers.

To face page 16.

In any case it affords me as Director of this Bureau a lively sense of satisfaction to have contributed even a fraction to the arguments which have brought about so happy a change in the official attitude towards hashish cultivation in the Bekaa valley.

It has also been brought to notice that some State Prosecutors fail to take the legal proceedings in spite of the fact that they learn of the presence of such contraband in their Districts. It is a visible thing and cannot be concealed.

As the cultivation, industry and trade of the Canape are prohibited in accordance with the International Agreements on account of their injurious consequences, I hereby draw the attention of all Prosecutors-General, especially the Central Parquet of the Southern and the "Bekaa" zones, to the necessity of applying the provisions of the Arrêté No. 3312 dated 8 Tashreen El-Awal 1925. This Arrêté should be very severely and rigorously applied and I shall hold them responsible for any slackness in carrying out their duties in this respect.

I hope that all Prosecutors-General and Lebanese Courts will take a severe attitude in following up these offences and in showing no leniency in applying the provisions of the law with a view to up-rooting this evil from the Lebanon."

On September 3, 1929, M. Bouchède the Inspector General of Police in Beyrouth reported that all hashish illegally cultivated this year in the Lebanon territory had been totally and generally destroyed.

It has been calculated that the 1928 crop reached the figure of 60,000 kilos and that the 1929 crop would have been still bigger.

The effect of this drastic but welcome action on the part of the French Haut Commissariat cannot yet be calculated owing to the large stocks of hashish of the 1928 and 1927 crops still held by the smuggling fraternity. That it has not been a highly successful year for these gentlemen may be gauged from the fact that over 12,400 kilos of contraband hashish have been seized since January, representing a value of roughly L.E. 186,000 to the Egyptian smugglers.

In any case it affords me as Director of this Bureau a lively sense of satisfaction to have contributed even a fraction to the arguments which have brought about so happy a change in the official attitude towards hashish cultivation in the Bekaa valley.

During the year a catalogue of all important smugglers of hashish has been compiled and copies have been distributed to all Preventive Services in this Country as well as Palestine and Syria. By exchange of information this index is kept constantly up-to-date and has already proved the means of preventing several well-known smugglers of Syrian origin from getting their passports viséd for Egypt. Smugglers of Egyptian origin who are in possession of Egyptian laissez-passer are being deprived of them in increasing numbers.

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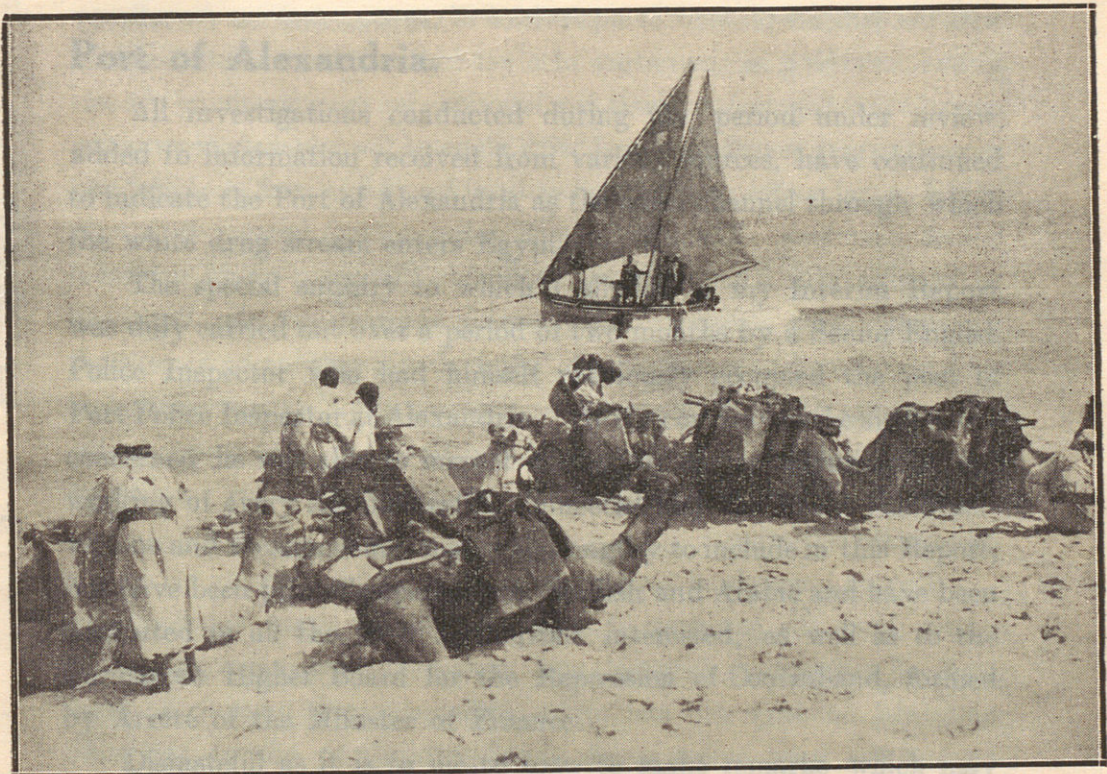
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CHAPTER II.—PROTECTION AGAINST SMUGGLING.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA—CUSTOMS (CONTRIBUTION BY DIRECTOR GENERAL, CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION)—COAST GUARDS (CONTRIBUTION BY DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, COAST GUARD ADMINISTRATION)—FRONTIERS (CONTRIBUTION BY DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION)—CUSTOMS CLEARING AGENTS. HASHISH.



How Contraband is landed and transported.

be construed as criticism of the Administrations, I feel that I should not be doing my duty if I did not draw Your Excellency's attention to the unsatisfactory state of affairs disclosed in this Officer's report. In brief the situation is that the large Port of Alexandria is divided up into zones (of duty) among five different Administrations i.e. Customs, Coast Guards, Port Police, Ports and Lighthouses and
To face page 18.
time, each with its own area, duties and Police force, with the work of one department constantly overlapping or coming in conflict with that of another department and no unified control of preventive measures.

CHAPTER II.—PROTECTION AGAINST SMUGGLING.

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Port of Alexandria.

All investigations conducted during the period under review, added to information received from various sources, have continued to indicate the Port of Alexandria as the main channel through which the white drug stream enters Egypt.

The special enquiry to which I alluded in my Interim Report was duly carried out over a period of two months by a Senior English Police Inspector who had himself previously occupied the post of Port Police Inspector at Alexandria. By the courtesy of the authorities concerned he was able to inspect and report on the organisation and working of every Administration connected with the Port. His observations and recommendations are too lengthy to include in this Report, but have been printed separately in English and Arabic and have been circulated to all the Port Authorities interested, as well as to the Permanent Higher Board for the Repression of Contraband, formed by Arrêté of the Minister of Finance.

Distasteful as it is to me to have to make remarks which may be construed as criticism of the work of other Administrations, I feel that I should not be doing my duty if I did not draw Your Excellency's attention to the unsatisfactory state of affairs disclosed in this Officer's report. In brief the situation is that the large Port of Alexandria is divided up into zones (of duty) among five different Administrations *i.e.* Customs, Coast Guards, Port Police, Ports and Lighthouses and Quarantine, each with its own area, duties and Police force, with the work of one department constantly overlapping or coming in conflict with that of another department and no unified control of preventive measures.

The smuggling of heroin, so far from being effectively prevented must undoubtedly be assisted by the present system. I have information of a reliable nature, much of which I am unable to disclose here, since to do so would be to put the enemy on his guard, but from which I am led to deduce that as much as fifty kilogrammes of heroin a week is being brought ashore at Alexandria by the personnel of various steamships lines—that is, over two and a half tons per annum.

I have taken this question up personally with the Ministers of the countries concerned and a scheme has been discussed for dealing with the difficult problem of supervision of crews. As Your Excellency knows, anything in the nature of a general search for contraband on one of these big modern liners is a laborious business involving the services of expert searchers armed with plans of the internal construction of the vessel under search; and assisted by a large staff of skilful and honest searchers. The search itself takes several hours. It is easy to imagine with what vigour a steamship Company would protest if its vessels were debarred from coming alongside at the Port until such search had been carried out. And, should nothing be discovered, the protests of the Captain of the ship and the Company employing him would certainly be backed by the Government to which he belonged, leaving the Egyptian Government to face a very unpleasant diplomatic situation.

Personal search of each member of a ship's crew as he or she comes down the gangway at Alexandria would again entail a large staff of competent, intrepid and straightforward men and women searchers, on duty day and night, sufficiently well paid to be proof against the large bribes which would certainly be offered and sufficiently devoted to their duty, not only to resist violence but to ignore menaces of even worse treatment. Are such people to be found and if so could they be paid according to their almost immeasurable value?

Once again, then, we appear to be brought back to the original problem *viz.*, that of stopping the stuff from leaving foreign ports. I am strongly of opinion that foreign countries from whose ports these ships sail with their poison cargoes for Egypt should be invited to assist more vigorously in the prevention of this traffic. The Police at Ports of departure should be required to exercise a very much

stricter control of the crews of passenger liners bound for Egypt. Given enthusiastic police co-operation at these points it should not be impossible to exercise a control which would make it at least extremely difficult and dangerous for members of crews to attempt to smuggle drugs abroad.

The records of the Zelinger and Ne'nai cases show how the channel of passenger's baggage has been employed for smuggling white drugs, whilst the story of the Grunberg case exposes one of the many ruses adopted by dishonest merchants to get the stuff into the Country concealed in merchandise.

Case No. 9397—Hashish in Barrels of Tomato

Sauce and Glucose.

In March 1929 a consignment of 4 barrels had been discharged ex s/s "Belbeis" at Port Said when the Customs officers observed that the sound of the rolling of the barrels was not natural and that large spaces existed between the plants of the barrels. This made them suspect the barrels to contain contraband goods, but they waited until the owner's agent presented himself to clear the goods. When the owner's representative turned up, the barrels were carefully examined and a saw was used to discover whether the plants smelt of hashish or other drugs and the result was that hashish to the amount of 24 kilos was found in small sacks inside the wooden plants.

41 kilos Hashish in 3 Barrels of Oil.

In March 1929 a consignment of three barrels of oil in transit was discharged ex s/s "Belbeis" and received into the transit stores of the free zone. Port Said. As there was secret information to the effect that hashish was being smuggled into Egypt in transit goods coming from Syria, special care was taken by Customs officials in examining this consignment which was found to contain hashish hidden between the double sides of the barrels.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

The Director General of Customs reports the following cases as typical of the methods adopted for smuggling narcotics through the Customs.

Hashish in tins of Butter.

A consignment of 21 cases of butter was received into the Customs towards the end of November 1928. At the time of examination by the Customs, the tins were found to be double-sided and hashish was discovered hidden between the double sides.

The quantity of hashish seized in this case was 86 kilos and butter 616 kilos, the butter has been confiscated as well as the hashish.

Case No. 9397—Hashish in Barrels of Tomato Sauce and Glucose.

In March 1929, a consignment of 4 barrels had been discharged ex s/s "Belbeis" at Port Said when the Customs officers observed that the sound of the rolling of the barrels was not natural and that large spaces existed between the planks of the barrels. This made them suspect the barrels to contain contraband goods, but they waited until the owner's agent presented himself to clear the goods. When the owner's representative turned up, the barrels were carefully examined and a screw was used to discover whether the planks smelt of hashish or other drugs and the result was that hashish to the amount of 24 kilos was found in small sacks inside the wooden planks.

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Case 10290—10 kilos of Hashish in two Passenger's Trunks.

While the passengers of s/s "Patria" were clearing their baggage through the Customs Passengers' Office on October 23, 1929, the Customs searcher was clever enough to suspect the presence of drugs in a certain trunk by the mere feeling of the sides of the trunk. The Customs took the risk of taking off the outer leather cover of the trunk and discovered that hashish was hidden between the cover and an inner lining of card-board in one trunk and tin in the other trunk. The passenger who declared that he was a newspaper writer coming from Syria said that he had bought the two trunks at a certain shop at Damascus and that the vendor instructed him to change them for new ones at his brother's shop in Egypt. The case is still pending before the Customs Commission.

Case 6741—Seizure of Hashish in Prunes.

Fourteen sacks of prunes were being received into the Customs store in February 1927, when a porter extracted a prune from a hole in one of the sacks, he began to eat it and found out that its stone had been removed and replaced by hashish. The porter informed the officer of the section and the whole consignment was then seized and found to contain 40 kilos. of hashish. Procès-verbal of the seizure was made at first against "inconnu" as the consignment was manifested to order.

The Customs officer, however, heard that a certain agent had been asked to clear the consignment and had refused: on following up this clue the identity of the consignee was discovered, a previous consignment to him of prunes traced and his guilt established.

COAST GUARDS AND FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION.

BY THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL MIRALAI K. DOWSON BEY, O.B.E.

The personnel of the Coast Guards consists of Land Service and Marine Service; the former is divided into Camel Corps, Mounted Infantry and Infantry and the latter into the Sea-going Service and Boat Service.

The Coast Guards operate on the coast from a few miles West of Alexandria to Port Said (East) and thence along the West Bank of the Suez Canal to a point a few miles South of Suez and at Sea in Egyptian Territorial Waters.

The coast is divided into Districts, the Western Districts being under the command of a Director with Headquarters at Alexandria, and the Eastern Districts under a Director with Headquarters at Port Said.

In addition to the Districts, there is an Intelligence Service, part of which is at Port Said working under the orders of the Director, Eastern Directorate and part at Alexandria under the orders of the Director, Western Directorate.

A Director of Marine is responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of sea-going vessels and coastal motor-boats, both as regards the vessels and crew.

If it is required to search a vessel, Coast Guard officials carry out the search on vessels at anchor and Customs officials on vessels lying alongside a quay.

The N.C.Os. and men of the Land Service are divided into three reliefs of eight hours each but only a few men are employed in the day time, consequently a Coastguards man spends most of his life doing eight hours at a stretch at night on the coast in all weathers and is necessarily always in an exposed position.

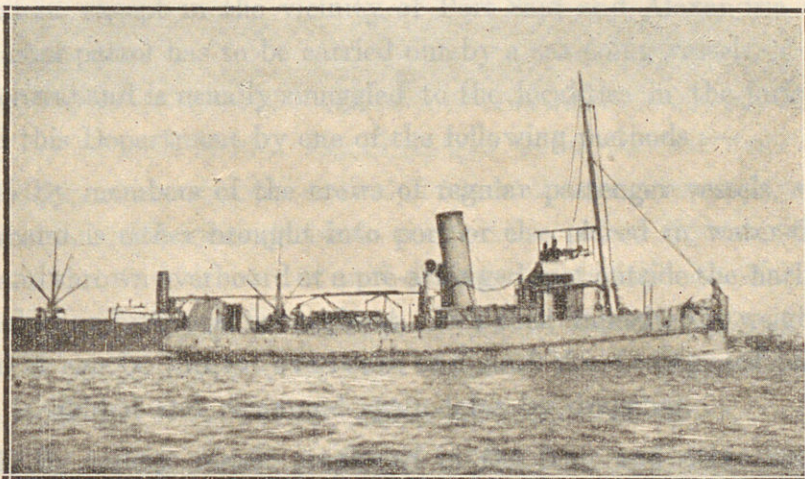
In addition to his actual term of duty he probably spends another two hours in going to and from his beat and also attends drill parades during the week, consequently his duties are long and arduous and in many cases, especially in outlying Districts, the length of a man's beat is as much as 5 kilometres.

Two sea-going patrol vessels are available so that as a general rule one is at sea night and day. Coastal motor-boats are employed in meeting and following suspected steamships entering and leaving port and this in addition to their employment on definite information in any particular locality.

The difficulty arises as to the most suitable type of vessel to employ. High speed, sea-worthiness, invisibility and small draft are required; it is impossible to combine all these qualities in one vessel and therefore two distinct types are necessary.

PLATE VII.

COAST GUARDS SERVICE.



"SEIR EL-BAHR"

On Preventive Duties in Gulf of Suez.

To face page 24.

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The difficulty arises as to the most suitable type of vessel to employ. High speed, sea-worthiness, invisibility and small draft are required ; it is impossible to combine all these qualities in one vessel and therefore two distinct types are necessary.

There is no port between Port Said and Alexandria, a distance of 150 miles, consequently coastal motor boats cannot be used to any extent except in the vicinity of Port Said and Alexandria and the coastal patrol has to be carried out by a sea-going vessel.

Contraband is usually smuggled to the localities in the jurisdiction of this Department by one of the following methods :—

(1) By members of the crews of regular passenger vessels, such contraband is either brought into port or else placed in water-tight sacks and thrown overboard at a pre-arranged spot outside the harbour and picked up by a local fishing boat. It is then immediately weighted so that it can be thrown overboard and sunk if a Coastguard patrol vessel is sighted and recovered again later by dragging.

(2) By sailing vessels employed in the fruit and other trades. Large numbers of these vessels call at Egyptian ports during the year. If they have contraband to dispose of, they as a rule remain outside Territorial Waters and are met by a local fishing boat, the contraband is handed over after sunset so that the local boat does not have to navigate in Territorial Waters, or to carry the contraband for longer than is necessary.

(3) By small steam vessels employed exclusively in smuggling. These vessels carry contraband in large quantities, they remain out of sight of land until after dark and then approach the coast generally when there is no moon and hand over the contraband to one or more boats at a pre-arranged spot.

(4) By vessels passing through the Suez Canal.

(5) By land from Sinai.

The difficulties therefore to be coped with are that contraband is not thrown overboard from regular liners if a Coastguard patrol is in sight; it is brought into port, but as it is generally carried in these vessels in comparatively small quantities, it is easily hidden in a large vessel, and moreover owing to the Capitulations a number of formalities have to be carried out before a search can be effected which cause such delay that the contraband can be disposed of in the meantime.

As regards sailing vessels we are handicapped by the fact that Territorial Waters only extend to 10 kilometres from the coast and we are unable to take any action outside these limits.

With the exception of the Fishery Law which deals with the fishing boats and not with the individual fisherman there is no law which applies to fishermen and others employed in local boats so that they are not under any particular control and we cannot at present prevent even the most notorious smuggler from going afloat by day or night and even if found in obviously suspicious circumstances can take no legal action against him.

Smugglers at sea are seldom found with contraband with them. It is invariably carried in water-tight sacks and weighted so that it can be thrown overboard at a moment's notice and when being smuggled ashore it is generally done by a man swimming with the end of a long line so that if he is caught he lets go of it and the men in the boat, which is lying two or three hundred yards from the shore, pull the line back on board and row away in safety as they know perfectly well that even if the boat is seen, the Coastguard is not allowed to make effective use of his firearms.

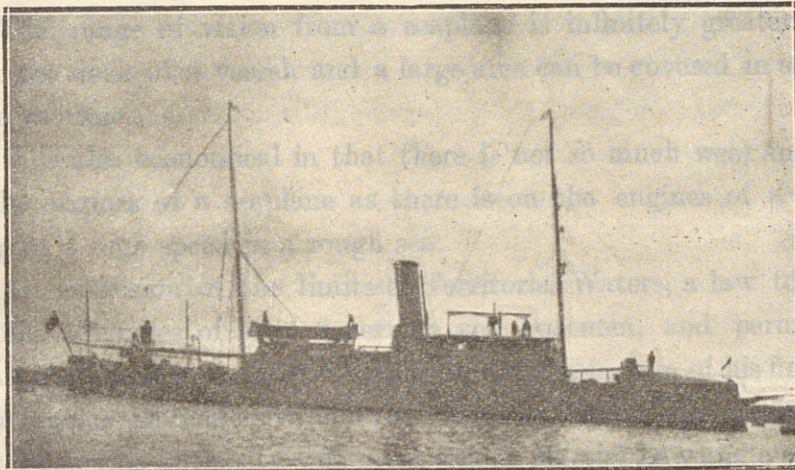
An increase in the number of preventive vessels would no doubt be of advantage but the effectiveness of a Preventive Service depends almost entirely on the efficiency of its Intelligence Service and the funds available for Secret Service.

This has become of increased importance since the introduction of cocaine, heroin, morphine, etc., into the country. It is not bulky like hashish, it is worth while to smuggle it in small quantities, there is more profit in it and less risk of detection.

I am of opinion that the use of small seaplanes with patrol vessels would increase the effectiveness of Preventive Service.

PLATE VIII.

COAST GUARDS SERVICE.



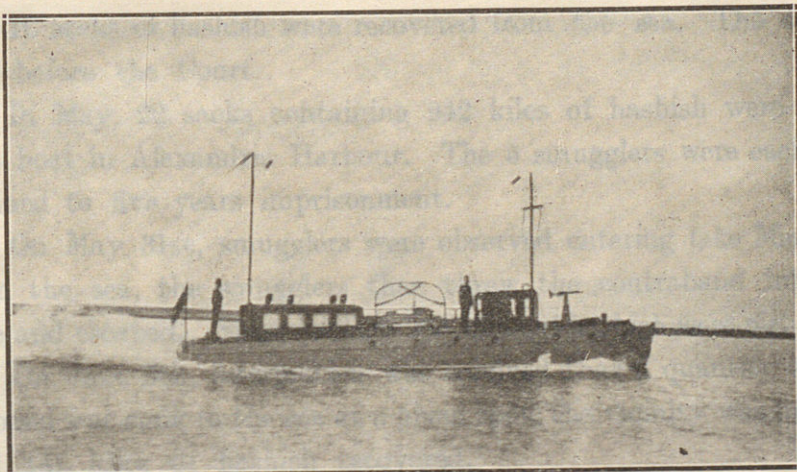
"AEDEL-MON'EM."

During the last ten months nearly 10,000 kilos of hashish and over 600 kilos of opium have been captured by Coastguards; it must also be remembered that, of the contraband thrown into the sea, smugglers are unable to recover a considerable proportion.

Of the larger seizures made during the year, 75 lbs. of hashish were seized off Aboukir on March 9th. Some well-known smugglers landed from a boat in rough weather; the vicinity was dragged and

PLATE IX.

COAST GUARDS SERVICE.



Motor-boat on Preventive Duties.

On August 6th, a patrol boat sighted a sailing vessel off the Ramleh Coast, a blank charge having been fired the smugglers threw the contraband overboard. A buoy was dropped

To face page 26.

I am of opinion that the use of small seaplanes in conjunction with patrol vessels would very greatly increase the effectiveness of Preventive Service.

The range of vision from a seaplane is infinitely greater than from the deck of a vessel, and a large area can be covered in a short space of time.

It is also economical in that there is not so much wear and tear on the engines of a seaplane as there is on the engines of a vessel going at a high speed in a rough sea.

An extension of the limits of Territorial Waters, a law to control the activities of local fishermen and boatmen, and permission for a Coastguard in isolated localities to make some use of his firearms to overcome smugglers would be of great advantage. During the War when this authority was given under Martial Law and a control on local boats was enforced, smuggling on the coast practically ceased.

During the last ten months nearly 10,000 kilos of hashish and over 600 kilos of opium have been captured by Coastguards, it must also be remembered that, of the contraband thrown into the sea, smugglers are unable to recover a considerable proportion.

Of the larger seizures made during the year, 715 kilos of hashish were seized off Aboukir on March 9th. Some well-known smugglers landed from a boat in rough weather, the vicinity was dragged and 16 sacks of hashish were recovered from the sea. The case is still before the Court.

In May, 22 sacks containing 942 kilos of hashish were seized in a boat in Alexandria Harbour. The 5 smugglers were each condemned to five years imprisonment.

On May 31st, smugglers were observed entering lake Menzaleh from the sea, the smugglers then threw the contraband into the lake and escaped. Subsequently 395 kilos of hashish were recovered.

On June 5th, information was received that a quantity of contraband was sunk in the sea at a given spot, the vicinity was dragged and 141 kilos of hashish recovered.

On August 6th, a patrol boat sighted a sailing vessel off the Ramleh Coast, a blank charge having been fired the smugglers threw the contraband overboard. A buoy was dropped in the vicinity and

dragging proceeded with. Eventually on the 13th and 17th 71 kilos of hashish were recovered.

On August 29th, a coastal motor-boat sighted a sailing vessel off Ras-el-Tin, the crew of the latter threw some of the contraband overboard but the motor-boat got alongside and found a quantity still on board. Some of that thrown into the sea was subsequently recovered by divers.

The vessel and cargo were confiscated by the Customs Commission.

All these seizures were effected as the result of definite information not only as to the smuggling vessel itself but also as to the locality on shore where the run was to be made.

It will be observed that in almost every case the contraband was got rid of by being thrown into the sea mostly by night. It is impossible to mark the exact spot and it may take divers many days to find anything and if nothing is found there is no case against the smugglers.

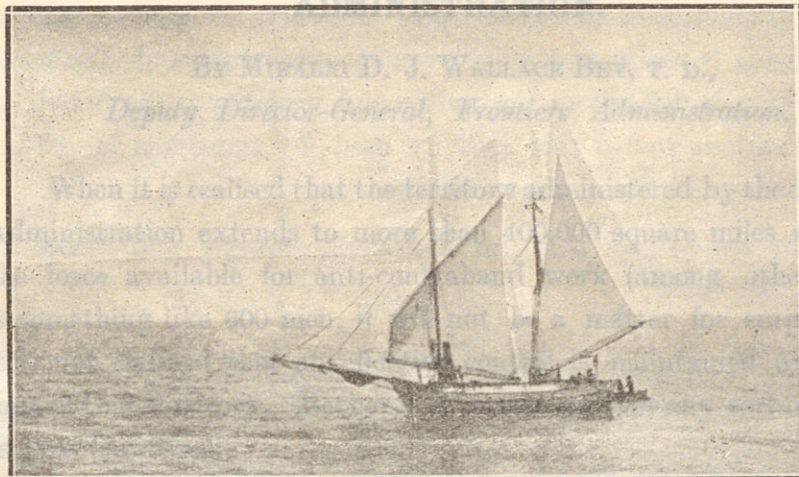
In most cases it is pure guess work as to the exact whereabouts of the contraband unless the Intelligence Service is really effective. Before the smugglers embark, only the skipper knows where to go to, but once the contraband has been taken over all the members of the crew of the smugglers' boat know its approximate whereabouts, so that if the Intelligence Service is effective one should be able to ascertain particulars as to its locality.

(Signed): K. Dowson,

Miralai.

ANTI-CONTRABAND WORK IN THE FRONTIERS

COAST GUARDS SERVICE.



By MURRAY D. J. WALLACE, B.Sc., F.R.S.

Deputy Director-General, Frontiers Administration.

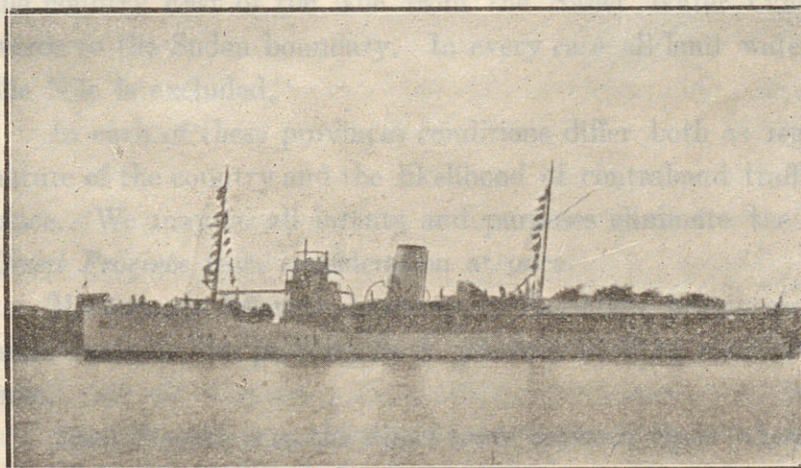
When it is realised that the territory administered by the Frontiers Administration extends to more than 40,000 square miles and that the force available for anti-contraband work (including other duties) is something like 400 men, it is not a matter for surprise that the control of the Frontiers is a task of no small importance.

The Frontiers Administration is organised in four provinces. Sinai Province Hashish Smuggler Seized by Coast Guards.

The Western Desert Province consists of all territory lying West of the Nile from the Mediterranean Sea to the 27th parallel of latitude, and includes the oases of Siwa, Bahariya and Farafra. The Southern Desert Province consists of all the territory West of the Nile between the 27th parallel of latitude and the Sudan boundary, including the oases of Kharga and Dakhla. The Eastern Desert Province includes all the territory East of the Nile from the Sudan boundary to the Red Sea.

PLATE XI.

COAST GUARDS SERVICE.



In each of these provinces conditions differ both as regards the nature of the contraband and the likelihood of contraband traffic taking place. We are not, of course, concerned with the Southern Desert Province, which is a waterless desert, and we are not concerned with the Eastern Desert Province, which is a waterless desert. The difficulties besetting "AMIR FAROUK," work here are not only those attending any such work in the desert but are multiplied by the fact that Sinai is by no means a waterless desert.

To face page 28.

ANTI-CONTRABAND WORK IN THE FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION.

BY MIRALAI D. J. WALLACE BEY, T. D.,

Deputy Director-General, Frontiers Administration.

When it is realised that the territory administered by the Frontiers Administration extends to more than 400,000 square miles and that the force available for anti-contraband work (among other duties) is something like 600 men, it will not be a matter for surprise that it is not claimed that an effective control is maintained over every inch of that territory. Rather is it surprising that any sort of control is possible at all.

The Frontiers Administration is organised in four provinces. Sinai Province comprises the Sinai Peninsula. The Western Desert Province consists of all territory lying West of the Nile from the Mediterranean Sea to the 27th parallel of latitude, and includes the oases of Siwa, Baharia and Farafra. The Southern Desert Province consists of all the territory West of the Nile between the 27th parallel of latitude and the Sudan boundary, including the oases of Kharga and Dakhla. The South-Eastern Desert Province includes all the country East of the Nile from the Sweet Water Canal southwards to the Sudan boundary. In every case all land watered from the Nile is excluded.

In each of these provinces conditions differ both as regards the nature of the country and the likelihood of contraband traffic taking place. We may to all intents and purposes eliminate the *Southern Desert Province* from consideration at once.

Matters are different, however, in the other provinces, and we must examine the problem as it presents itself to each of them in turn.

The *Sinai Province* is on the direct route between Syria where hashish is cultivated and Egypt is a regular hot-bed of hashish smuggling. The difficulties besetting preventive work here are not only those attending any such work in the desert but are multiplied by the fact that Sinai is by no means a waterless desert. In a waterless desert

smugglers must follow well defined routes i.e. the routes on which water exists, but in Sinai water is to be found in some form within some 30 kilometres of any given spot. Further, the greater part of the Peninsula is rocky and hilly, even mountainous, with the result that tracking is difficult or impossible and visibility is restricted.

The various routes that may be used by smugglers in getting contraband across Sinai are as follows:—

(1) By sea to any point on the Mediterranean and thence by camel to the Canal.

(2) Across Sinai from the Palestine frontier to the canal or to any point on the Gulf of Suez.

(3) By connivance with engine drivers and other minor officials in the Palestine Railways.

(4) Down the Gulf of Akaba by boat to a landing place on the Eastern shore of the Gulf of Suez, or taken direct to the Western shore.

(5) Landed from ships from India on the Sinai coast of the Gulf of Suez.

In the *Western Desert* the problem is less complicated as, in the first place, no direct route to a drug-producing country lies through it and, in the second place, the nature of the terrain limits all traffic to certain well-defined routes. The only serious traffic in this province is from ships landing consignments mostly from Greece at some point on the Mediterranean coast.

In the *South-Eastern Desert Province* the problem again becomes more complicated. Contraband can at any time be landed on the West bank of the Suez Canal at any spot and, in calm weather, it can be landed at any point on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez. The number of routes from these possible landing places to the Nile Valley is unlimited, the more attractive being, of course, the shorter. The length of this Province from North to South is roughly 500 miles and it is clearly impossible without incurring enormous expense to patrol regularly the whole line from Ismailia to the Sudan Frontier. Large stretches are therefore always unpatrolled.

The methods used to combat the smuggling of narcotics in these vast desert areas are mainly two: (1) Regular intensive patrolling of dangerous areas. (2) Secret Service, and (3) Rewarding of N.C.O.s and men for making seizures.

PLATE XII.

(1) *Regular intensive patrolling.*—Such patrolling of all dangerous areas at the same time is not possible with the forces available. What is done therefore is to patrol certain areas for a time and then, when it seems certain that smugglers will be aware of the activities of our patrols and therefore avoid them, to change the patrols, without warning, to another area. The method of patrolling within an area is

HASHISH.



Showing how hashish is loaded for a desert run.

for seizures should be kept. It is to be feared that the N.C.O.s and men did not share this altruistic view as it has to be admitted that, during the period when this policy was adhered to, seizures were few and far between. It has to be remembered that, though the personnel are given a fair pay, the term of their service in the Police or Camel Corps is limited and that at the end of that service they receive no pension. If the Government will not reward its agents for capturing smugglers, the smugglers are only too ready to reward them for failing

To face page 30.

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(1) *Regular intensive patrolling.*—Such patrolling of all dangerous areas at the same time is not possible with the forces available. What is done therefore is to patrol certain areas for a time and then, when it seems certain that smugglers will be aware of the activities of our patrols and therefore avoid these places, to change the patrols, without warning, to another area. The method of patrolling within an area is also changed from time to time as if patrols become stereotyped they are easily evaded. It is not proposed to indicate in this report the regions where our patrols are operating at present, it being considered better to let smugglers find that out for themselves.

(2) *Secret Agents.*—These vary in degree of reliability and usefulness, and are a somewhat unsavoury fraternity. They are frequently in the pay of the smugglers as well as that of the Government and, on occasion, they have been strongly suspected of giving information to the Government of a small consignment of hashish so as to draw the patrols in a certain direction thus leaving another route open for a larger quantity to pass through. It has always been found that the best information is to be got from a smuggler who may have been captured who is quite willing to give away his associates in the hope that he himself may to some extent escape punishment.

(3) *Rewards.*—At one time in the Frontiers Administration the view was held that, as the Police and Camel Corps were well paid and as it was part of their duty to fight the contraband trade, no rewards for seizures should be paid. It is to be feared that the N.C.Os. and men did not share this altruistic view as it has to be admitted that, during the period when this policy was adhered to, seizures were few and far between. It has to be remembered that, though the personnel are given a fair pay, the term of their service in the Police or Camel Corps is limited and that at the end of that service they receive no pension. If the Government will not reward its agents for capturing smugglers, the smugglers are only too ready to reward them for failing

to do so. An experiment is now being carried out under which additional rewards are being paid for certain classes of seizures but it is too early yet to say whether the increase of the amount of the rewards has resulted in an increase in seizures.

There is another reason why, as rewards are paid to the Interior Police, Coastguards, etc., they should *a fortiori* be paid to the men of the Frontiers Administration. That is that the pursuit of smugglers in the desert is not only infinitely more arduous than anti-contraband work in the Nile Valley but it is fraught with no inconsiderable amount of danger. A capture in the desert is more often than not the result of a four or five days chase across the desert, possibly in the hottest of weather. As the smugglers are nearly always armed a running fight is maintained during the whole time.

It has been noticed that smugglers make special efforts to get things through during Ramadan and during the Bairam holidays so that now instead of the men having an easy time at these periods special vigilance has to be exercised.

It should be understood that the smugglers met with in the desert areas of the Frontiers Administration are not the men who control and derive the greatest benefit from this trade. They are Arabs and are merely agents employed by the "big" men to transport the drugs. It is very difficult to get at these "big" men for the Arabs probably do not know who they are, as the former live in Syria and Palestine and Cairo and Alexandria and do not come into direct touch with the Beduin carriers. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to record that last year those ultimately responsible for one big run of hashish were detected and punished. They turned out to be three "respectable" inhabitants of Cairo and a well to do Palestinian.

It would be a great help to the Frontiers Administration if more sea-patrolling could be carried out. A very large proportion of the hashish traffic is carried out by landing the stuff from ships on the long stretches of the Egyptian coast on the Mediterranean, the Gulf of Suez, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Akaba. While a certain amount of sea-patrolling is carried out in the Mediterranean, it is for all practical purposes non-existent in the other places mentioned.

This report deals almost exclusively with hashish smuggling for, as far as is known at present, cocaine and other white drugs are not introduced to Egypt by desert routes. The reason for this no doubt is that easier means exist of putting these less bulky drugs on the Egyptian market. There seems every reason, however, to anticipate that when the other avenues of approach are closed, the attempt will be made to carry on this very profitable trade through the areas controlled by the Frontiers Administration.

PLATE XIII.

(Signed) : D. J. WALLACE,
FRONTIER DISTRICTS ADMINISTRATION.



423 kilos of seized hashish in "Turbas" or cakes.

To face page 32.

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(Signed) : D. J. WALLACE,
Mirlai.

Customs Clearing Agents.

Having occasion to suspect the *bona fides* of a certain Customs Clearing Agent in the course of an inquiry undertaken by this Bureau, I was led to study the conditions under which the profession of *dédouaneur* or Clearing Agent is licenced. These conditions are laid down in Article 26 of the Customs Code (4th Edition).

Although a money guarantee in cash is required, it is, I believe a fact that a personal guarantee is in almost every case substituted by the applicant. I am not in a position to say what inquiries the Customs Authorities make in order to satisfy themselves of the financial solvency of guarantors, but I feel that the system itself is a dangerous one and I should like to see Article 26 tightened up very considerably. The conditions as at present framed permit of the profession of clearing agent being exercised by persons of extremely dubious character, responsible to no body and, by the very nature of the work, exposed to much temptation.

I would submit to Your Excellency the desirability of altering the conditions so as to allow only reputable firms to clear goods from the Customs, and to refuse licences to private individuals who ever they may be. I would further recommend that a cash guarantee be required to be paid in advance by such firms in respect of each person employed by them as a clearing agent and that the present cash guarantee of L.E. 100 mentioned in Article 26 be doubled at least, and that no personal guarantees be accepted.

Smugglers of white drugs are constantly endeavouring to invent new tricks. Their financial resources are unlimited and their creatures are legion.

I suggest to Your Excellency that it should be made impossible for them to choose their servants from so promising a source as is at present set up by the conditions under which Clearing Agents are permitted to work.

(Signed) : D. J. WALLACE.

M. 101.

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CHAPTER III.—SITUATION IN EGYPT.

PREVALENCE OF ADDICTION—TRAFFICKERS AND SEIZURES—NATIONALITIES OF TRAFFICKERS—AGES AND PROFESSIONS OF PERSONS IN TRADE—RETAILERS' TRICKS—CARDS-PERMIT.

PLATE XIV.

Prevalence of Narcotic Addiction.

FRONTIER DISTRICTS ADMINISTRATION.

The Bureau does not claim to be able to say how many drug



A Tracting Patrol at El-Arish.

it means that there are 66,000 addicts in this Country in a population of fourteen millions.

If on the other hand which is much more probable there are 100 addicts out of prison for every one in, it means that there are roughly half a million addicts out of a fourteen million population.

I personally believe this to be nearer the truth.

Another independent calculation was made in May of 1913 by *To face page 34.*
Said Khashi Bey, the Acting Governor of Minya Province, who took five of the larger towns of that province with a total population of 54,413

CHAPTER III.—SITUATION IN EGYPT.

PREVALENCE OF ADDICTION—TRAFFICKERS AND SEIZURES—NATIONALITIES OF TRAFFICKERS—AGES AND PROFESSIONS OF PERSONS IN TRADE—RETAILERS' TRICKS—CARTES-PERMISS.

Prevalence of Narcotic Addiction.

The Bureau does not claim to be able to say how many drug addicts there are in Egypt; it has however collected various estimates from different sources from which those who wish can form their own deductions.

The figures supplied by the Prisons Department as shown on page 43 give the one reliable official figure. On November 30 the State Prisons contained 24,192 prisoners, of these 7,130 had been convicted under the Law on Narcotics, *i.e.* 5,317 for possession and 1,813 for trafficking. The Prisons Department state that the majority of traffickers are themselves addicts which gives us a total of at least 6,000 addicts out of 24,000 prisoners, *i.e.* one quarter of the population of the prisons are drug addicts.

That is a basic fact.

How many addicts are there out of prison for every addict in prison? Let us put it in this way: What risk does an addict in town or village run of being arrested and imprisoned for possession? I consider the risk is infinitesimal.

If the proportion is as low as ten addicts out of prison for every one in prison and the proportion is general throughout the Country it means that there are 66,000 addicts in this Country in a population of fourteen millions.

If on the other hand which is much more probable there are 100 addicts out of prison for every one in, it means that there are roughly half a million addicts out of a fourteen million population.

I personally believe this to be nearer the truth.

Another independent calculation was made in May of this year by Saïd Ezabi Bey, the Acting Governor of Minya Province, who took five of the larger towns of that province with a total population of 84,443

inhabitants, ascertained the exact number of persons from those towns under arrest under the narcotic law and had a careful estimate made of the remaining number of addicts: his final figure was 3,692 addicts, *i.e.* 4 per cent of the population.

If this proportion holds good for the whole Country it gives roughly 560,000 addicts out of 14 millions.

The same Governor was later transferred to Sharqîya Province where he had the same calculation made on a larger scale: he took twenty-two towns and large villages with a total population of 194,533 inhabitants which showed a total of 7,100 addicts (3,025 to hashish and 4,075 to heroin) *i.e.* 3.7 per cent as the proportion of addicts to total population.

It should be remembered that total population figures are the official census figures of men, women and children.

It should also be borne in mind that Police Officers, 'Omdas, Village Sheikhs and other estimators are more inclined to minimise such figures than to exaggerate them.

If this figure is approximately correct for these two provinces, I see no reason why it should not be approximately correct for the whole Country which would include the great Cities of Cairo and Alexandria where addiction is at its greatest. That would then mean that 3.8 per cent of the 14 million or 530,000 persons in Egypt are drug addicts.

This calculation arrives at 30,000 more than the second of my two prison estimates above.

I do not say that all the half a million are heroin addicts though I am inclined to believe that more than half are users of heroin and the rest of hashish.

Cost.

Here again it is impossible to say exactly what is being spent daily on drugs.

I should estimate that an average hashish smoker spends 5 piastres per day. If therefore, there are 250,000 hashish smokers in the Country they spend L.E. 12,500 per day on their drug or L.E. 4,562,500 per annum.

As regards heroin addicts I estimate that they spend from 5 to 20 piastres per day or an average of 12 piastres. Let us call it 10 piastres. If therefore, there are 220,000 heroin addicts their daily bill is L.E. 25,000 or L.E. 9,125,000 per annum.

The total sum therefore spent annually on drugs would be thirteen and a half millions.

PLATE XV.

May I repeat once more that I do not give the above figures as fact. I am prepared to halve the estimate and halve it again—there would still remain the colossal national bill of three millions sterling spent on narcotics.

THE EFFECTS OF DRUG ADDICTION.

The number of hours of efficient labour by half a million addicts



BEFORE
A LAWYER'S CLERK.
In good employment.



AFTER
6 years of addiction.
No employment. Health ruined.

Photographs supplied by the Victim.

To face page 36.

As regards heroin addicts I estimate that they spend from 5 to 20 piastres per day or an average of 12 piastres. Let us call it 10 piastres. If therefore, there are 250,000 heroin addicts their daily bill is L.E. 25,000 or L.E. 9,125,000 per annum.

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May I repeat once more that I do not give the above figures as fact. I am prepared to halve the estimate and halve it again—there would still remain the colossal national bill of three millions sterling spent on narcotics.

The number of hours of efficient labour by half a million addicts must be enormous. A healthy Upper Egypt fellah can work nine hours a day in winter and eleven hours a day in summer or an average of ten hours a day through the year: how many of hours work can he do once he has become a dope addict?

The hours of work lost can be translated into acres of land untilled and to kantars of cotton lost.

Luckily with the intense population of Egypt, the cotton crop shows no serious sign of diminishing in size from this cause but can we be assured that it will not do so in the near future?

A significant figure in the table on page 38 is that of 13 kilos of heroin seized in Girga Province. If amounts seized are indication of prevalence of addiction it means that Girga Province is more addicted to heroin than any other and it is precisely Girga Province that has always in the past produced the largest number and the finest quality of Upper Egypt labourers.

P.S.—Attention is drawn to a further note on “Price and Adulteration” on page 99 of this Report: the facts and figures given were received too late for inclusion in the Interim Report.

Traffickers and Seizures.

The total number of persons who have been reported up to the end of November 1929, to be trafficking in narcotics is 1,614.

The following table shows the kinds and quantities seized in every Governorate and Province of the Country during the year:—

CENTRAL NARCOTICS INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

YEARLY RETURN

Showing kind and quantity of Narcotics seized in Egypt during the period from January 1, 1929 up to November 30, 1929.

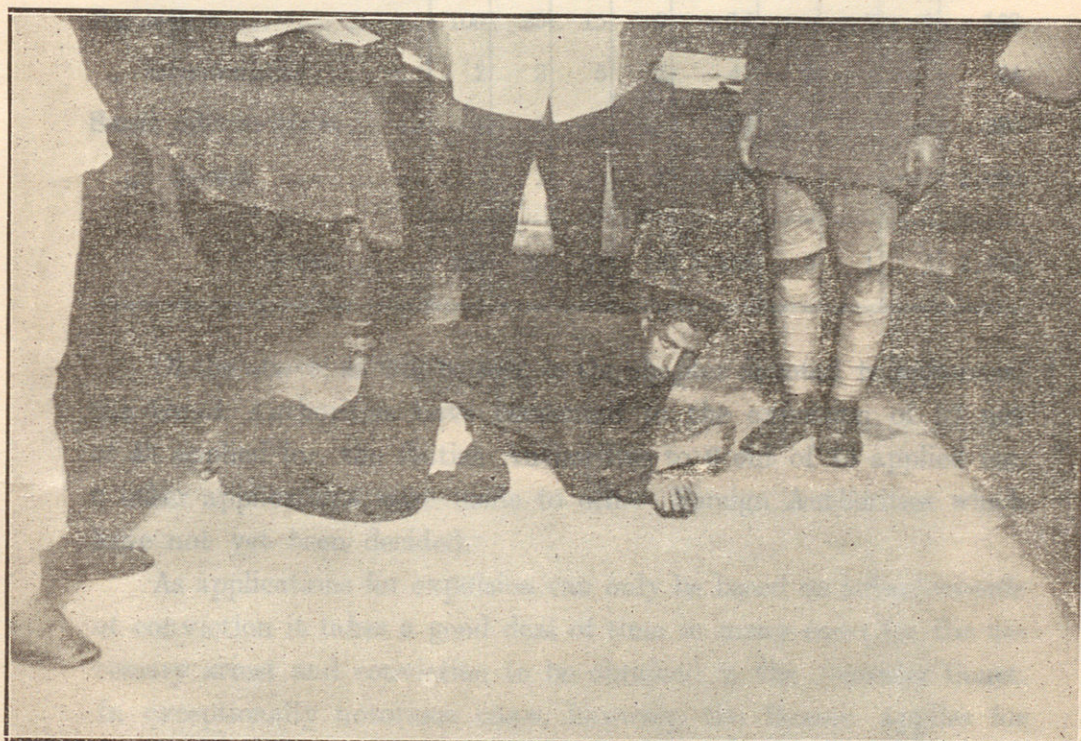
Provinces, Governorates and other Departments.	Cocaine.			Heroin.			Opium.			Hashish.			Manzûl. (1)			Other Narcotics. (2)			TOTAL.			No. of Procès- verbaux drawn up	Number of Accused.	Remarks
	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kind.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.			
GOVERNORATE :—																								
Cairo	—	672 28	—	32	42 40	—	110	539 32	—	118	402 81.5	—	117	112 37	—	—	461 50	—	—	439	230 68.5	—	3,920	(1) Manzûl
Alexandria	—	349 41	—	7	621 91.7	—	705	948 39.4	—	7,740	914 58.6	—	13	57.9 80.3	—	4	225 .9	—	—	8,472	639 11.9	—	1,443	consists of a mix-
Port Said	—	14 30	—	—	97 64.9	—	16	508 68.7	—	2,046	535 67.5	—	1	241 25	—	—	298 77	—	—	2,064	696 33.1	—	269	ture of hashish.
Suez	—	2 24	—	—	47 55	—	—	140 36.3	—	104	135 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	325 95.3	—	61	dry spices and
Damietta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	244 20	—	—	586 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	830 45	—	9	herbs.
PROVINCE :—																								
Menufiya	—	7 73	—	—	755 90	—	1	509 20	—	8	306 88	—	3	11 2	—	—	54 45	—	—	13	645 38	—	434	(2) This co-
Kaliubiya	—	9 88	—	—	146 60.5	—	1	630 67	—	2	324 99.5	—	1	250 75	—	—	500 68	—	—	5	863 58	—	241	lumn includes :
Sharkiya	—	17 12.5	—	1	184 94.5	—	—	804 26	—	7	697 42.5	—	1	762 16	—	—	938 60	—	—	12	304 51.5	—	462	(a) Chocolates
Dakahlia	—	171 37.5	—	1	292 55.2	—	3	409 99.1	—	244	552 50.5	—	4	490 20	—	11	690	—	—	264	923 52.3	—	644	mixed with
Gharbiya	—	94 —	—	5	77 15.9	—	14	966 21	—	860	639 26.9	—	9	456 84	—	28	611 97	—	—	919	45 44.8	—	1,342	hashish.
Behera	—	53 20.5	—	2	390 16.5	—	2	43 36.2	—	244	717 50	—	—	526 45	—	—	978 25	—	—	230	708 93.2	—	329	(b) A mixture
Giza	—	7 28	—	—	94 62	—	—	237 41	—	10	870 49	—	10	947 90	—	—	7 10	—	—	22	164 80	—	206	of cocaine
Beni Suef	—	—	—	—	960 88	—	—	251 40	—	2	86 37	—	—	21 —	—	—	—	—	—	3	319 65	—	330	and heroin
Fayûm	—	11 —	—	3	695 66.2	—	3	486 96	—	32	992 60	—	1	704 70	—	4	960 26	—	—	47	51 18.2	—	189	with kinds
Minia	—	47 20	—	4	120 7.5	—	—	678 90	—	11	989 44	—	—	65 75	—	—	944 —	—	—	17	845 36.5	—	509	of sulphates.
Assiut	—	845 21.5	—	6	554 66.9	—	1	995 81.5	—	18	455 87	—	5	943 28	—	—	1 245 57	—	—	35	40 41.9	—	858	
Girga	—	273 79	—	13	486 18.3	—	5	58 58.5	—	40	394 46.6	—	—	532 26	—	—	1 158 55	—	—	60	903 83.4	—	649	
Kena	—	38 2.6	—	—	570 38	—	4	429 16.4	—	1	361 75.5	—	5	998 50	—	—	1 194 50	—	—	13	592 32.5	—	280	(c) Morphine.
Asswan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65 93	—	—	2 83.3	—	—	—	—	—	553 75	—	—	—	622 51.3	—	17	
Frontiers Administ. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	937	176 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	937	176 —	—	17	
TOTAL	2	614 5.6	—	80	339 31.1	—	873	948 82.1	—	12,434	343 52.4	—	237	644 23.3	—	57	40 5.9	—	—	13,685	930 .4	—	12,209	

Nationalities of Traffickers.

The following statement gives the number and nationalities of persons reported to the C.N.I.B. as trafficking in narcotics during the period from June 6, 1929 to November 30, 1929.

Nature of dealers	Greek	British	Italian	French	Argentine	Turkish	Spanish	Portuguese	TOTAL

PLATE XVI.



A DRUG VICTIM

In the working clothes of a rivetter, brought into the Police Station in a state of collapse.

To face page 38.

Nationalities of Traffickers.

The following statement gives the number and nationalities of persons reported to the C.N.I.B. as trafficking in narcotics during the period from June 6, 1929 to November 30, 1929.

Nature of dealers.	Greek.	British.	Italian.	French.	Egyptian.	Turkish.	Syrian.	Russian.	TOTAL.
Big dealers	100	25	15	9	18	—	1	1	169
„ intermediaries	2	3	5	2	47	5	—	—	64
Small intermediaries	1	1	—	—	284	—	—	—	286
„ dealers	2	1	1	2	1,089	—	—	—	1,095
TOTAL	105	30	21	13	1,438	5	1	1	1,614

Of the above, as will be seen in the chapter devoted to sentences, the Greek Authorities have consented to the expulsion of 27 out of 47 applied for, the British Authorities to 6 out of 13 applied for. 9 other applications were made to other Foreign Authorities which have not yet been decided.

As applications for expulsion can only be based on actual records of conviction it takes a good deal of time in many cases for the necessary arrest and conviction to be obtained in the Consular Court. In exceptionally notorious cases, however, the Bureau applies for expulsion without awaiting the result of Court proceedings. So if it is remarked that only 47 out of 100 Greek, and only 13 out of 25 British traffickers have been the object of demands for expulsion, it may be said that the cases of the remainder have been very carefully examined and that either lack of conviction or failure to procure sufficient evidence to ensure same has necessitated temporary inaction. Further measures, however, in respect of these and new names reported will certainly be taken as occasion arises.

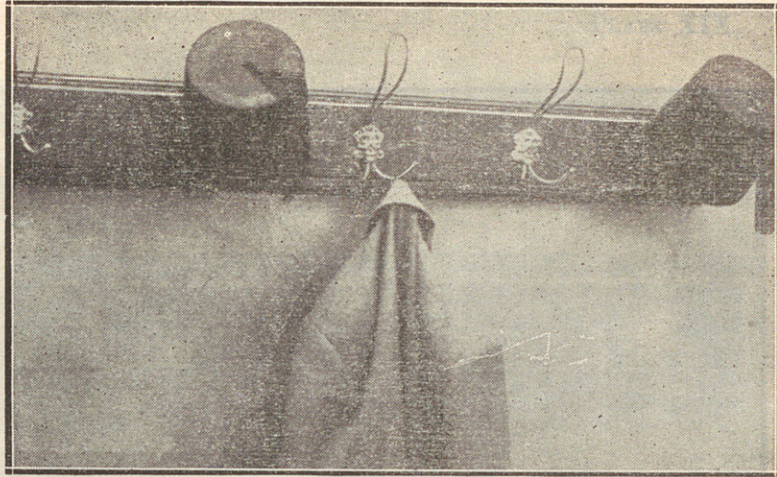
Ages and Professions of Persons in the Trade.

TRADES OF 4,152 NARCOTIC ADDICTS
AND PERSONS IN THE TRADE UP
TO NOVEMBER 30, 1929.

Age.	Number.	Trade.	Number.
Years.			
6-10	9	Unemployed ...	499
11-15	39	Farmers (Fellaheen) ...	494
16-20	522	Coffee-shop workers ...	274
21-25	1,038	Street hawkers ...	259
26-30	965	Merchants ...	189
31-35	529	Carters ...	123
36-40	382	Tailors ...	101
41-45	183	Land-owners ...	62
46-50	188	Chauffeurs ...	47
51-55	55	Clerks ...	24
56-60	58	Goldsmiths ...	24
61-65	24	Public writers ...	15
66-70	24	Musicians ...	15
71-75	2	Students ...	6
76-80	5	Commission agents ...	6
81-85	1	Contractors ...	5
86-90	1	Actors ...	4
91-95	1	Assistant advocates ...	4
Age unknown	126	Engineers ...	3
		Other trades ...	1,998
TOTAL ...	4,152	TOTAL ...	4,152

As applications for expulsion can only be based on actual records of conviction it takes a good deal of time in many cases for the necessary arrest and conviction to be obtained in the Consular Court. In exceptionally notorious cases, however, the Bureau applies for expulsion without awaiting the result of Court proceedings. So it is remarked that only 47 out of 100 Greek, and only 13 out of 25 British traffickers have been the object of demands for expulsion. It may be said that the cases of the remainder have been very carefully examined and that either lack of conviction or failure to procure sufficient evidence to ensure same has necessitated temporary inaction. Further measures, however, in respect of these and new names reported will certainly be taken as occasion arises.

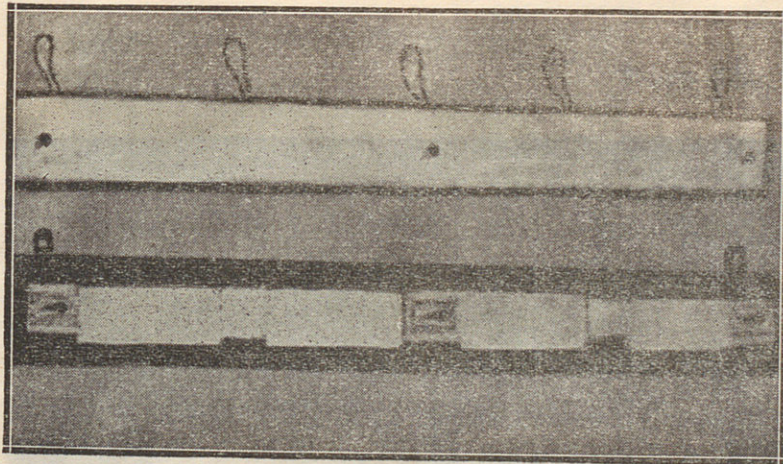
PLATE XVII.



RETAILERS' TRICKS.

1.—Hat-rack in normal use,

PLATE XVIII.

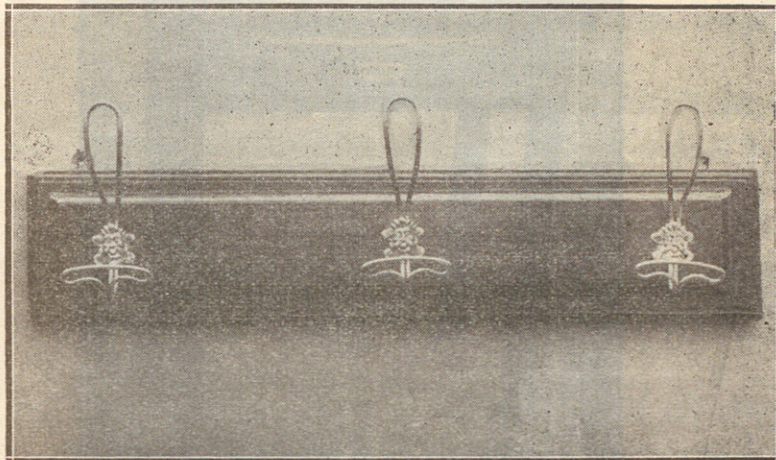


RETAILERS' TRICKS.

2.—Hat-rack Showing concealed-receptacles for drugs.

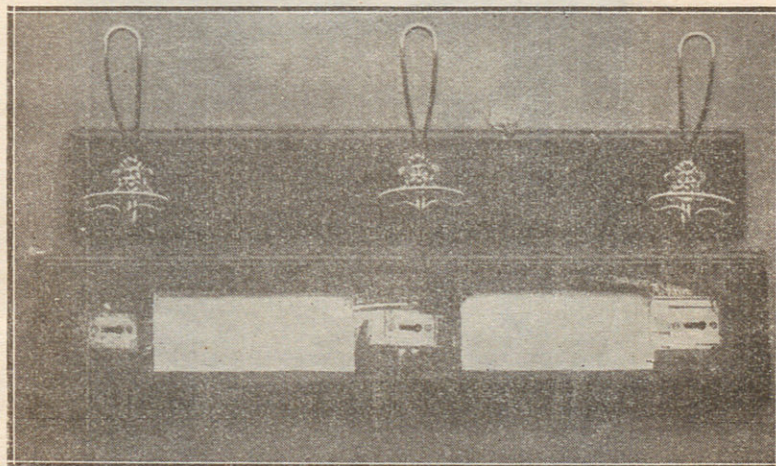
To face page 40.

PLATE XIX.



RETAILERS' TRICKS.
1.—An innocent hat-rack,

PLATE XX.



RETAILERS' TRICKS.
2.—Same hat-rack showing panel removed from slots,
and receptacles for drugs.

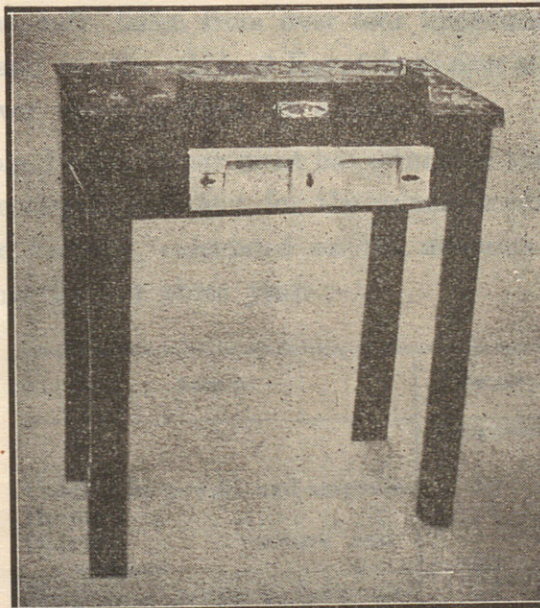
PLATE XXI.



RETAILERS' TRICKS

1.—Table with drawer. Front panel is removable,

PLATE XXII.



RETAILERS' TRICKS.

2.—Front panel removed to show receptacles for drugs.

Cartes-Permis.

With the ready co-operation of the Under Secretary of State, Public Health Department, I have examined the system of cartes-permis as laid down in Article 22 of Law No. 21 of 1928, controlling the trade in and use of narcotics.

Prior to the introduction of this system, the amount of narcotics, particularly cocaine, applied for and obtained by the medical faculty in Egypt appears to have been extraordinarily large.

In 1925, for example in Cairo alone, 54 doctors applied for and obtained a total of 4,231 grammes of cocaine. In the whole of Egypt during the same year, 131 doctors applied for and obtained 7,661 grammes of cocaine.

In 1928, in Cairo, 8 doctors applied for and obtained 408 grammes of cocaine, whilst in the same year, in the whole of Egypt, 42 doctors applied for and obtained 793 grammes of cocaine.

This notable reduction, not only in the total amount of cocaine prescribed by the medical faculty but in the numbers of doctors prescribing this narcotic appears to require some explanation.

In any case it is exceedingly satisfactory to observe that the annual medical requirements of cocaine for Cairo have, in the course of three years only, fallen from over four kilogrammes to less than half a kilo, and for the whole of Egypt from over seven kilogrammes to a little over three quarters of a kilo.

The Public Health Department has estimated the following quantities of narcotics as sufficient for the annual medical requirements of the whole Country, calculated on the amounts imported legitimately during the last three years :—

Narcotic.	Quantity.
	Kilogrammes.
Cocaine in powder and ampoules	10
Heroin " " "	1
Opium " " tincture and extracts 	95
Morphine in powder and ampoules	4
Hashish extract 	3

The circumstances in which this solitary kilogramme of heroin necessary to the annual alleviation of this country's maladies was legally imported are not forthcoming, but it is probable that this figure would be considerably higher were the drug less easy to obtain illegally.

The estimate of 10 kilos of cocaine in powder and ampoules as representing the medical requirements of the country for one year may seem generous when compared with the 793 grammes used by doctors in 1928, but it should be remembered that these 10 kilogrammes include cocaine used in Government hospitals and institutes in addition to the quantities imported by the chemists.

In 1928, in Cairo, 8 doctors applied for and obtained 408 grammes of cocaine, whilst in the same year, in the whole of Egypt, 42 doctors applied for and obtained 793 grammes of cocaine. This notable reduction, not only in the total amount of cocaine prescribed by the medical faculty but in the number of doctors prescribing this narcotic appears to require some explanation. In any case it is exceedingly satisfactory to observe that the annual medical requirements of cocaine for Cairo have, in the course of three years only, fallen from over four kilogrammes to less than half a kilo, and for the whole of Egypt from over seven kilogrammes to a little over three quarters of a kilo. The Public Health Department has estimated the following quantities of narcotics as sufficient for the annual medical requirements of the whole country, calculated on the amounts imported legitimately during the last three years:-

Quantity	Narcotic
10	Cocaine in powder and ampoules
1	Heroin
25	Opium
1	Extracts
1	Morphine in powder and ampoules
3	Hashish extract

CHAPTER IV.—PROCEDURE UNDER THE LAW ON NARCOTICS.

TRAFFICKERS AND ADDICTS IN PRISON—COMMENT ON PRISON FIGURES—GRAPH SHOWING SENTENCES INFLECTED—FINES.

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN CENTRAL PRISONS ON 1ST DECEMBER 1929
UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS.

TRAFFICKERS.				ADDICTS.			
PRISONS.	Persons under investigation.	Persons under-going imprisonment.	TOTAL.	Persons under investigation.	Persons under-going imprisonment.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
Cairo	102	413	515	190	991	1,181	1,696
Appeal	30	2	32	179	41	220	252
Alexandria	23	197	220	98	561	659	879
Tanta	1	96	97	44	460	504	601
Zagazig... ..	—	90	90	9	328	338	428
Damanhour	8	30	38	6	58	64	102
Shebin el Kom	1	5	6	7	50	57	63
Benha	—	11	11	6	74	80	91
Mansoura	—	13	13	15	164	179	192
Port Said	1	2	3	7	10	17	20
Gizeh	1	—	1	6	1	7	8
Beni Suef	7	38	45	18	367	385	430
Fayûm	4	2	6	3	4	7	13
Minieh	8	6	14	13	9	22	36
Assiut	—	165	165	27	478	505	670
Sohag	2	47	49	8	135	143	192
Keneh	1	57	58	4	128	132	190
Tura Farm	—	124	124	—	631	631	755
Abu Za'bal	—	190	190	—	57	57	247
Alag	—	15	15	—	35	35	50
Men's Reformatory	—	41	41	—	82	82	123
Juvenile Reformatory	—	33	33	—	—	—	33
Hakle School	—	27	27	—	12	12	39
Girls' Reformatory	—	20	20	—	—	—	20
TOTAL	189	1,624	1,813	640	4,677	5,317	7,130
TOTAL ON 1-10-29	210	1,354	1,564	863	4,818	5,681	7,245
TOTAL ON 12-8-29	195	1,098	1,293	950	4,288	5,238	6,531

Total of all kinds of Prisoners on November 30, 1929 : 24,192.

Prison Figures.

Total of traffickers in prison on 1-12-1929 ...	1,624
Total of addicts in prison on 1-12-1929 ...	4,677
	<hr/> 6,301

Pending trial 829 of whom, say, 600 will be
convicted 600

6,901

i.e. 7,000 narcotic prisoners or 30 per cent out of a total of 24,000 prisoners of all sorts.

This is a big increase on the figure of 25 per cent shown in my Interim Report last June, the number of traffickers having exactly doubled since then, whilst the addicts show an increase of 1,100.

I would here repeat what I have already stated in official correspondence :—

“The total number of persons in the State Prisons today is approximately 24,000.

These prisons were built to accommodate 12,000; the excess population therefore of 12,000 has to be accommodated in camps, emergency huts and converted workshops.

30 per cent of these 24,000 prisoners are narcotic addicts.

On admission to prison 25 per cent of these narcotic prisoners have to be admitted direct to hospital.

It is most urgent that special prisons should be built for narcotic prisoners so that they can be kept segregated from non-narcotic prisoners, thus preventing the spread of the drug habit and allowing the authorities to treat them for their addiction.”

I would also repeat what I have already mentioned in one of my reports in November 1929 :—

“In the same connection is the urgent need for the building and organising of several establishments, call them hospitals, asiles or what you like, where drug addicts who wish to be cured can be admitted and treated. I can assure Your Excellency that, were you to

build ten such hospitals today and each hospital be able to accommodate a hundred patients, there would not be a vacant bed within a week: there are today in this country thousands of miserable beings who would give their souls to be cured of their drug addiction but have nowhere to go."

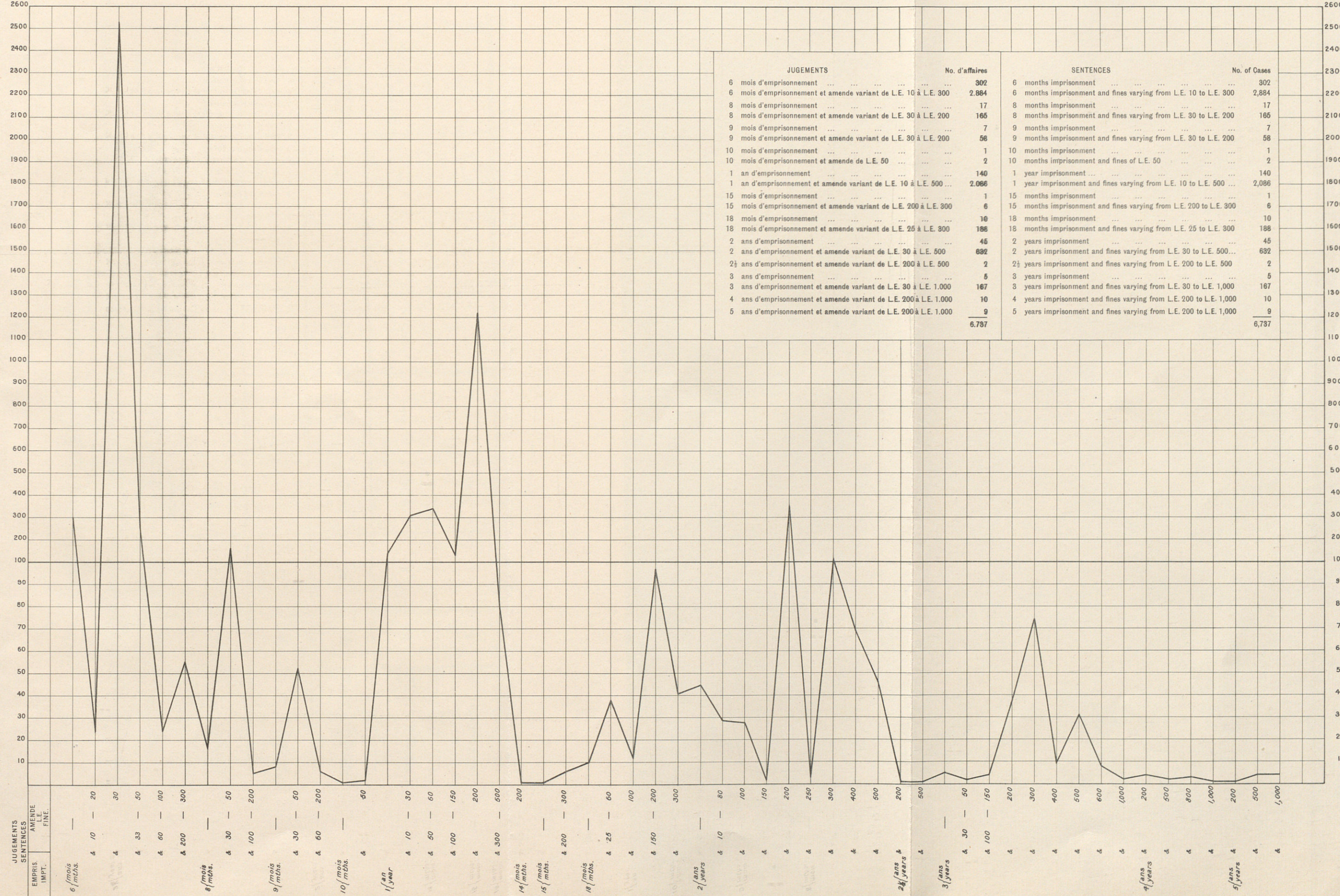
STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF PERSONS WHOSE EXPULSION HAS BEEN APPLIED FOR
FROM 1-4-1929 UP TO 30-11-1929, *i.e.* SINCE THE CREATION OF THE C.N.I.B.

NATIONALITY	CAIRO.		ALEXANDRIA.		PORT SAID.		GHARBĪYA.		SHARKĪYA.		DAKAHLĪYA.		MINUFĪYA.		MINIA.		TOTAL.	
	Applied for.	Approved.	Applied for.	Approved.	Applied for.	Approved.	Applied for.	Approved.	Applied for.	Approved.	Applied for.	Approved.	Applied for.	Approved.	Applied for.	Approved.	Applied for.	Approved.
British ...	3	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	13	6
French ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Greek ...	2	2	18	6	5	4	11	7	2	1	6	6	2	—	1	1	47	27
Italian ...	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
TOTAL ...	10	4	24	7	6	4	12	7	4	2	10	8	2	—	1	1	69	33

JUGEMENTS

RENDUS PAR LES TRIBUNAUX INDIGÈNES EGYPTIENS
DANS LES AFFAIRES DE NARCOTIQUES.
PENDANT LA PÉRIODE COMPRISE ENTRE JANVIER ET OCTOBRE, 1929.

N°
D'affaires
2600



JUDGMENTS

BY
NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN EGYPT
IN NARCOTIC CASES.
JANUARY TO OCTOBER, 1929.

N° of
Cases
2600

JUGEMENTS	No. d'affaires
6 mois d'emprisonnement	302
6 mois d'emprisonnement et amende variant de L.E. 10 à L.E. 300	2,884
8 mois d'emprisonnement	17
8 mois d'emprisonnement et amende variant de L.E. 30 à L.E. 200	165
9 mois d'emprisonnement	7
9 mois d'emprisonnement et amende variant de L.E. 30 à L.E. 200	58
10 mois d'emprisonnement	1
10 mois d'emprisonnement et amende de L.E. 50	2
1 an d'emprisonnement	140
1 an d'emprisonnement et amende variant de L.E. 10 à L.E. 500	2,086
15 mois d'emprisonnement	1
15 mois d'emprisonnement et amende variant de L.E. 200 à L.E. 300	6
18 mois d'emprisonnement	10
18 mois d'emprisonnement et amende variant de L.E. 25 à L.E. 300	188
2 ans d'emprisonnement	45
2 ans d'emprisonnement et amende variant de L.E. 30 à L.E. 500	632
2½ ans d'emprisonnement et amende variant de L.E. 200 à L.E. 500	2
3 ans d'emprisonnement	5
3 ans d'emprisonnement et amende variant de L.E. 30 à L.E. 1,000	167
4 ans d'emprisonnement et amende variant de L.E. 200 à L.E. 1,000	10
5 ans d'emprisonnement et amende variant de L.E. 200 à L.E. 1,000	9
	6,787

SENTENCES	No. of Cases
6 months imprisonment	302
6 months imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 300	2,884
8 months imprisonment	17
8 months imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	165
9 months imprisonment	7
9 months imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	58
10 months imprisonment	1
10 months imprisonment and fines of L.E. 50	2
1 year imprisonment	140
1 year imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	2,086
15 months imprisonment	1
15 months imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 300	6
18 months imprisonment	10
18 months imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 25 to L.E. 300	188
2 years imprisonment	45
2 years imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	632
2½ years imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 500	2
3 years imprisonment	5
3 years imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 1,000	167
4 years imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	10
5 years imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	9
	6,787

JUDGMENTS PASSED BY THE CONSULAR COURTS

From January 1, 1929 to November 30, 1929.

CONSULATE.	Total No. of Cases.	Sentences of one to six months imprisonment.	Cases where fines of L.E. 2½ to L.E. 120 were in- flicted with one to 6 months im- prisonment.	Sentences of 7 to 12 months im- prisonment.	Cases where fines of L.E. 5 to L.E. 20 were inflicted with 7 to 12 months im- prisonment.	Sentences of over 1 year to 2 years imprison- ment.	Cases where fines were inflicted with over 1 year to 2 years im- prisonment.	REMARKS.
British... ..	15	14	3 (a)	1	—	—	—	(a) From L.E. 10 to L.E. 30.
French	18	12	—	5	—	1	—	
Greek	53	46	30 (b)	7	5 (c)	—	—	(b) From L.E. 2·600 m/m to L.E. 13. (c) From L.E. 5·200 m/m to L.E. 20·800m/m
Italian... ..	6	6	6 (d)	—	—	—	—	(d) From L.E. 8·340m/m to L.E. 20.
Roumanian... ..	1	1	1 (e)	—	—	—	—	(e) L.E. 120

Fines Imposed Under Narcotics Law.

During the period under review, the sentences of fines passed by the Native Tribunals and the other empowered authorities under the law on narcotics, have been as follows :—

NATIVE TRIBUNALS.

The total amount of fines imposed was L.E. 577,477 of which a sum of L.E. 5,187 was actually paid by the convicted persons.

CUSTOMS COMMISSIONS.

The total amount of fines was L.E. 27,124 of which L.E. 900 have been actually paid by the sentenced persons or, a total sum of about L.E. 604,600 of which L.E. 6,087 were actually paid.

It will be noticed that the sums actually paid are a little over 1 per cent of the amounts imposed.

Proportion of Fines Paid.

Having remarked that the proportion of fines actually paid by convicted persons in narcotics cases appeared to be very small, I took the question up with H.E. The Procureur Général who expressed his readiness to study it and see what could be done. I append a copy of a circular letter addressed by him to all Parquets which deals very fully with the many difficulties encountered and gives definite instructions how they should be overcome.

One of the most important points, however, in connection with fines as laid down by Law No. 21 of 1928 concerns the legislation itself rather than its application. Judges find themselves required by this law to inflict sentences consisting of both imprisonment and fine. A very large number of persons thus sentenced have no property at all and simply work out the fine by extra imprisonment. This extra imprisonment can in no case exceed 90 days so it will be seen how important it is that dope convicts who have any property at all should not be allowed to protect it by doing an extra stretch of prison. It is only in offences in which opium is involved that the law permits of sentences of imprisonment or fines being inflicted separately.

To emphasize the importance to the finances of the Country of more energetic efforts as called for by H.E. the Procureur Général in his circular letter, I repeat the above figures : From January 1, to October 31, 1929 the Native Courts inflicted fines in narcotics cases to the amount of L.E. 577,000. Of this amount only a little over L.E. 5,000 was actually paid by convicted persons.

(1) The Parquet realizes that the period of labour which cannot exceed, in delict cases, 90 days, does not exempt all sentenced persons from payment of the whole of the fine inflicted, the balance of the fine (calculated according to Article 270, Criminal Investigation Code) being a debt to the Government which can be discharged by all possible civil ways. The Parquet is therefore required to take all steps, such as adjudication of the debtor's movable or immovable property and attachment of sums with others.

(2) Persons dealing in narcotics frequently screen their property as they fear attachment of such property in execution of fines. It is therefore the duty of the Parquet to do the utmost to find out the facts. They should not take for granted general inquiries made by the Administration. The Parquet should ask the Administrative Authorities to give clear certificates that sentenced persons do not own anything that may be attached and the signatures of such certificates must be made responsible for notifying the Parquet when persons are no longer insolvent or when property is available so that the Parquet can take steps to attach same and also in order that such signatures can be punished if they are negligent or after facts.

The Ministry of the Interior has been asked to issue instructions to the Administrative staff on this subject.

(3) If the accused is released from detention by the Parquet or the Court on monetary guarantee, such guarantee, which is not to be paid back except after the sentence becomes final, should be retained as part of the fine inflicted.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 108 OF 1929.

It has been noticed that the amounts collected from fines in cases of narcotics are about 1 per cent of the total fines inflicted. This is most regrettable and must not be overlooked. The Parquet must, therefore, take the matter up without delay and deal with it as far as possible so as to preserve the value of criminal judgments and maintain their deterrent quality.

(1) The Parquet realises that the period of labour which cannot exceed, in delit cases, 90 days, does not exempt all sentenced persons from payment of the whole of the fine inflicted, the balance of the fine (calculated according to Article 270, Criminal Investigation Code) being a debt to the Government which can be discharged by all possible civil ways. The Parquet is therefore required to take all steps, such as adjudication of the debtor's movable or immovable property and attachment of sums with others.

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The Ministry of the Interior has been asked to issue instructions to the Administrative staff on this subject.

(3) If the accused is released from detention by the Parquet or the Court on monetary guarantee, such guarantee, which is not to be paid back except after the sentence becomes final, should be retained as part of the fine inflicted.

It may happen that another person claims that he is the owner of the guarantee money and in many cases this becomes a result of connivance with the sentenced person. In all cases where the facts are not clear the Central Parquet and subsequently this Office will be approached to deal with them.

(4) Article 30, P.C. provides that articles realised by the commission of the offence, etc., can be confiscated. It is therefore the duty of the investigators to seize any sums of money with the accused if there is evidence that such sums come under the said article and the Parquet will ask the Court to confiscate them. If they are confiscated they become the State property, otherwise they will be retained as part of the judgment fine. If another person claims that such sums are his property and the question is not clear, the Parquet will deal with it as stated in the preceding paragraph.

(5) All judgments of fines which the Parquet proposes to file for being non-executable on account of insolvency, will be submitted at first to the Central Parquet for perusal and such order as may be deemed necessary if any negligence in the proceedings or investigations made, is observed.

(6) Parquets will send to this Office with the monthly lists, the return asked for in the Circular Letter No. 164 of 1929, which must show number of judgments passed in narcotics cases, total amounts of judgment fines and the amounts thereof settled :—

(i) By imprisonment or labour;

(ii) Adjudication of property; and

(iii) Other means which will be explained,

so as to know and appreciate efforts made by every Parquet towards the collection of fines.

The foregoing instructions are laid down by me in this matter and Parquets will strictly adhere to them.

Cairo, December 5, 1929.

(Signed) : MOHAMED TAHER NUR,
Procureur Général.

CHAPTER V.—EXTENT OF THE EVIL.

TRUE CASES—TYPICAL CAIRO SLUM CASE—DIVORCE THROUGH ADDICTION TO DRUGS—INSANITY FROM DRUGS AND INSANE ADDICTS (BY DR. DUDGEON)—INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF HEROIN AND MALIGNANT MALARIA (BY DR. BIGGAM)—NARCOTIC DERIVATIVES (BY F. RAMFORD, ESQ.)—REMARKS BY AMERICAN MISSION HOSPITAL DOCTORS.

TRUE CASES.

As instancing the urgent need for the State Hospitals or Homes for voluntary addict patients, I will recount a truly pathetic story of 1928.

The doctor in charge of the Cairo Antirabic Institute noticed a curious frequency of dog-bite cases from a particular village in Lower Egypt. Usually in a large proportion of patients bitten by reputed mad dogs, the dog is eventually killed and sent up for examination. He observed that although these cases all came from the same village, in no case was there any record of the dog. He, therefore, had his suspicions and finally put one of the patients through a very close cross examination with, as a result, the following admission :—

The patient's words were briefly as follows :—

"I and the rest of us who have come up here for treatment for rabies have actually never been bitten by a dog. We are all dope addicts. We are ruined men with no hope, we have lost everything and there is no one to help us or cure us of our addiction. Some months ago, one of our villagers named Mohamed who was a hopeless drug addict happened to be bitten by a mad dog ; he was sent up here for treatment for rabies and was eventually sent back to our village, cured not only of the rabies but also of his desire for dope ; when we saw this we marvelled and we said "here is a way of being cured of our heroin

addiction." "But how are we to get to this Cairo Hospital?" We thought it over and in the end went to the village barber who, as you know, is the Government sanitary agent and we said to him: "Oh barber we want to go to the mad dog place in Cairo as they will cure us of drug addiction: but how are we to get there?" So the barber thought for a time and then said: "come back again in a week". A week later we went back and the barber explained to us that to get to the Cairo Hospital we must seem to have been bitten by a dog so as to get a certificate from the local Public Health doctor. He then showed us how he had got the jaws of a dead dog and had fitted the jaws with a steel spring and explained to us that with this machine he would give us the necessary lacerations to simulate the bite of a live dog. We, therefore, each of us, at reasonable intervals, were bitten in the leg, or elsewhere, by the barber's dog, submitted ourselves to the Public Health doctor and got sent up here to the hospital where we are sure we shall be cured of our desire for dope."

Comic perhaps, but pathetic to a degree. It would at the same time be of interest to know whether the Pasteur treatment may not possibly have some effect on narcotic addiction.

A TYPICAL CAIRO SLUM CASE.

In the Bulâq slums of Cairo, there is a quarter called El-Zahar, inhabited by the poorest of the labouring classes, hawkers, etc., of Cairo; in this quarter vagrant labour lives and it is here that the dope habit flourishes especially in its most vicious form of intravenous injections.

On November 14, at 4 a.m., an itinerant fruit seller named Mahrus and another vagrant named Aly were sitting gambling by candle light on some waste land. Mahrus combined the profession of fruit selling by day with injecting dope into others by night. Aly was a habitual doper and had that day pawned his remaining cloths for 40 piastres.

Fortune favoured Mahrus who won 20 piastres off Aly. Mahrus said he had played enough and refused to continue. Aly insisted on continuing so as to win back his losses. Mahrus refused. High words and tempers rising. Aly feeling his inferiority puts down 10 piastres and tells Mahrus to get the needle and give him a stiff "shot" in the arm; Mahrus gives him an intravenous injection of 6 piastres worth of heroin mixed with 4 piastres worth of cocaine. Aly now begins to feel a man and insists on the play proceeding. Mahrus is dogged and refuses. With the poison coursing through his veins, Aly quickly works up into hysteria and on the maddening obstinacy of Mahrus, whips out his knife, stabs Mahrus three times in the chest and bolts. The knife had done its work and all the neighbours can do is to remove the corpse and inform the police.

Aly is traced, the blood stained knife and garments are found and Aly is lodged in jail.

In the morning the inquiry starts. Aly by now is in a state of collapse, sees the damning evidence tightening the noose round his neck, wants to be done with it but cannot pull himself together. He then, maddened with pain and craving for strength, implores the investigating officer to let him have one more shot of dope promising to make a full confession.

The officer, sure of his evidence, refuses and Aly is removed to the Prison Hospital to await his trial for murder.

And so it goes on.

DIVORCE THROUGH ADDICTION.

A further and striking example of how the dope evil attacks and undermines domestic life is now signalled from the Moslem Religious Courts (El-Mahakim el-Shar'ia).

Under the new Egyptian Law on Personal Statute, a wife now has the right to apply for divorce from a husband who has been sentenced to more than 12 months imprisonment, even though he may have provided for her during his enforced absence.

A rapidly growing number of Moslem women are now seeking divorce on these grounds from husbands who have been sentenced for narcotics addiction.

No one can blame these poor women for desiring to free themselves of fetters binding them to moral degradation and ruin; nor can the benevolence of the new law be criticised in their cases. But from the domestic point of view, these divorces, growing as they must do more and more numerous as addiction spreads in the country cannot be considered otherwise than as morally harmful to family life.

DRUG TAKING AND DRUG ADDICTS.

BY DR. H. W. DUDGEON,

Director, Lunacy Division and Abbassiya Asylum.

I will confine my remarks to my personal experience in Egypt during the last few years based on the following figures:—

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Insanity from drugs	95	113	97	113	120
Insane but addicted to drugs...	112	131	168	256	340
TOTAL	207	244	265	369	460

In addition to the above figures there were each year a number of persons accused of various crimes usually of theft or assaults sent by the Procureur Général for a report on their mentality and responsibility; the number increased yearly up to 81 in 1928; roughly 85 per cent of these were proved to be habitual criminals and about the same percentage were addicted to drugs.

In my experience drug addiction is almost entirely confined to mental defectives and the criminal classes, the former take it for the intoxicating feeling of superiority which it gives, the latter for vicious purposes; they both rapidly degenerate into creatures of no moral restraint or remorse and only the fear of punishment can restrain them from committing any crime to attain their desires.

It can be seen from the following notes of several cases from the Abbassiya Mental Hospital that pure drug addicts and not those who are already mentally affected, do realise their disabilities and are anxious to be cured. Cures, if cures they are, are rapidly attained, but if allowed out at once they rapidly revert to abuse again.

- I.—They realise their disabilities.
- II.—They are anxious to be cured.
- III.—Apparent cures can be rapidly obtained.
- IV.—Relapses or reversion to the drug habit are very frequent.

V.—During abstinence treatment they suffer severely.

VI.—If detention is enforced for some months after apparent recovery then relapses are not so frequent.

Surprise has frequently been expressed that people who have suffered torments during the early periods of treatment and of abstinence knowingly and intentionally revert to the drug again.

The explanation of this is that the memory of the torment is lost or becomes very vague and when the memory of a horror or pain is lost there can be no fear.

Enforced detention after apparent cure does definitely lessen the chance of relapse: this enforced detention, however, is always looked upon by the patients themselves as unnecessary and a form of punishment.

There have been a very large number of habitual criminals, especially during the last few years, sent here for mental examination and report and they were practically all drug-takers. Many were malingering insanity, in others their mentality had been questioned, owing to their reckless and often ridiculous or stupid behaviour. I am unaware whether extra punishments were inflicted to deter malingering or for taking drugs but I feel sure that if it had been so, the numbers of cases would definitely diminish. I have always failed to understand why the drug addict who is the true cause of illicit drug trading should not be adequately punished. I presume it is because a few cases have originally started to alleviate actual pain but these could easily be eliminated and they are not the cocaine-heroin cases.

Actually the great majority of cases especially in this country start taking drugs for sexual stimulation and it would be well if it could be generally known that the real action of these drugs has only a very temporary stimulation in this direction which rapidly passes into diminished desire and power and is a common cause of impotency.

There were 120 cases in 1928 admitted for insanity from drug addiction in addition to 340 cases of mental defectiveness whose mental condition had become acute through addiction to drugs.

In 1928 there were admitted 42 persons accused of various crimes who were found to be not insane; 81 per cent were drug addicts and 71 per cent were habitual criminals.

Drug addicts admitted three times.

M. A. A.—*Admitted 2-5-3-1929.*

He stated that he had taken cocaine and alcohol since 1918 but it had never had any strong hold on him and he could stop it, but in 1923 he started heroin and became unable to stop it; had made many attempts but he got severe pains in his joints, vomiting, perspiration, irritability and mental confusion, he left his work, became lazy, untidy and slept most of time; if he could not get money for the drug he stole furniture, etc., from the house and sold it.

Discharged 26-8-1929.

He was discharged recovered on 26-8-1929.

Re-admitted 1-10-1929.

As a voluntary case for treatment.

He admitted he had reverted to the habit and wanted to be again cured.

Discharged 6-10-1929.

On his own written demand.

Re-admitted 16-10-1929.

On a certificate.

Discharged 29-10-1929.

He denied taking drugs since his discharge and as he showed no signs of insanity he was discharged as not insane.

A. S.—*Admitted 13-11-1925.*

A voluntary case. Asked to be admitted and treated for cocaine and heroin habit. He was untidy, absorbed and stupid, did not know day, date or month. Complains that he cannot stop habit because if he does so he feels weak, helpless, severe headache, pain in eyes, abdominal pain and diarrhoea, sleepless.

Discharged 12-12-1925.

At his own request. He was allowed to go out with his brother much improved.

Re-admitted 12-4-1926.

Again voluntarily.

Restless, worried, wandered aimlessly about, allowing himself no mental or physical rest. He suffered from insomnia. He reported that after discharge he stopped drugs for two months, then started again one night when he was drunk.

Discharged 16-4-1926.

He was allowed to go out on his written request. Still worried, restless and depressed.

Re-admitted 13-6-1926.

Again on June 13, 1926, but this time certified as being insane.

He had attacked some of his relatives and other people in the street. He was restless, interfering, sleepless, worried and anxious.

Discharged 12-12-1926.

He was eventually discharged, recovered.

Drug addict admitted twice.

A. A. S.—*Admitted 28-12-1927.*

Heroin and cocaine following alcohol.

He was both suicidal and homicidal. He sold everything he could lay his hands on to buy drugs which he took intravenously. He saw imaginary persons trying to attack him at night. On admission he was moaning, anxious, general debility, dislike to food, abdominal colic, pain in bones, headache, fainting, chills, sickness with vomiting and burning pain in his stomach. He had taken drugs originally to increase his sexual desire but later on it had the opposite effect.

Discharged 1-2-1928.

Much improved.

Re-admitted 20-4-1929.

Suicidal and most of his old symptoms. He had reverted to drug again.

Discharged 15-5-1929.

Taken out by father.

Drug addict admitted five times.

A. H. F.—*Admitted* 1-7-1926.

Aged 30.

On his own request suffering from heroin and cocaine habit.

Discharged 19-7-1929.

On his written demand.

Re-admitted 11-10-1926.

Again on his request.

Discharged 25-10-1926.

On his written demand.

Re-admitted 25-5-1927.

On a medical certificate after having become violent, suicidal, sold his and other people's possessions to obtain the drug. He had the usual symptoms.

Discharged 9-8-1927.

Sent out as recovered.

Re-admitted 11-10-1927.

On certificate.

He was deluded, seeing visions, suicidal, dangerous, admitted abstaining from the drug for only 20 days after his last discharge.

Discharged 8-3-1928.

He was eventually allowed to go out in the charge of his brother.

Re-admitted 8-10-1928.

On a certificate as he had started to take alcohol and his former admission had proved that this was usually the forerunner of drug taking.

Discharged 17-11-1928.

He was eventually discharged as the hospital was overcrowded and required its beds for more urgent cases.

Drug addict admitted three times.

A. T. H.—*Admitted* 17-6-1927.

A Government employé aged 24.

He originally started with alcohol then took to cocaine, then heroin.

He was very insane on admission. He had attempted suicide. He was very deluded about the Khedive, believed the cat was a devil which emitted flames, electricity and talked. Threatened to burn himself if he could not get the drug. He formerly snuffed it but latterly took it intravenously and was covered with scars of abscesses owing to the use of septic needles.

He had a vacant expression and was dull, slow, admitted suicidal tendencies if he did not get the drug. He had buzzing in the ears, wandered in speech, sleepless, very depressed, pain in bones, itching of skin, loss of appetite, feels cold, running at the nose, diarrhoea, terrifying dreams, intolerance of noise.

Discharged 4-11-1927.

He was taken out by his father against advice.

Re-admitted 27-11-1927.

His father reported that patient remained well for about a month and then reverted to drugs but this time it was opium.

He had most of his old symptoms.

Discharged 2-10-1928.

He was discharged on his promise not to revert to drugs again.

Re-admitted 3-12-1928.

After having attempted to stab a neighbour and burn himself with petroleum. He had reverted to heroin again 18 days before, but being offered some work he attempted to stop the drug and failed.

Had most of his former symptoms, such as suicidal desires, sleeplessness, recklessness and irritability.

Discharged 17-6-1929.

On the request of his uncle.

Drug addict admitted twice.

M. A. M. H.—*Admitted* 15-7-1928.

Suicidal, deluded, sleepless, talked rubbish, believed himself to be a prophet and that God talked to him. Talks also to imaginary persons.

Discharged 19-9-1928.

He was very maniacal but was discharged to be put under private medical care.

Re-admitted 20-7-1929.

He was unmanageable.

He was very exalted and deluded.

Discharged 9-9-1929.

He was practically well on discharge.

This was a case of mental defective person who became addicted to drugs and accounts for the symptoms which would be unusual in a pure drug case.

S. A. M.—Drug addict admitted twice. Still in hospital 17-11-1929.

Admitted 8-2-1927.

Suicidal and homicidal, maniacal, irritable, sleepless, had threatened suicide and murder if he was not given money for drugs. He was very deluded, exalted and persecuted, sometimes refused food and had to be fed artificially. Brought false charges against everyone around him.

Discharged 17-4-1928.

His father took him out against advice.

Re-admitted 11-12-1928.

On a certificate that he was again suicidal and threatening murder and was maniacal and drug-taker. He admitted that he stopped taking drugs for about 5 months after discharge but reverted to it again. He is still in the mental hospital and is developing true insanity.

This is a case of a mental defective becoming addicted to drugs and in this case he may very probably remain insane for the rest of his life.

(Signed): H. W. DUDGEON.

NOTE ON INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF HEROIN AND MALIGNANT MALARIA.

BY DR. A. G. BIGGAM,

Professor of Clinical Medicine, Qasr-el-Aini Hospital.

Drug taking is a common habit amongst a certain class of the population in Egypt and at present the drug most frequently used is heroin.

As a result of this habit heroin addicts are frequently admitted to hospital, either seeking admission voluntarily or being brought in by the Police having been picked up, often in an unconscious condition; not infrequently their condition on admission is so serious that even the most strenuous efforts to resuscitate them may prove unsuccessful and they may die within a short time of admission. The usual cause of unconsciousness and death in these cases is the taking of an overdose of the drug, no accuracy being attempted in the preparation of this most dangerous drug, the maximum medicinal dose, of which for a normal adult, is only $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain.

Sometimes, however, their deplorable condition on admission is merely the result of repeated absorption of large quantities of the drug over long periods, this leading to a state of marked emaciation and lowering of all the bodily and mental functions.

Indulgence in the drug is usually in the first instance commenced to obtain pleasurable sensations, wild tales of the enjoyment to be derived from the taking of heroin often being told by those who have already acquired the habit, so as to encourage their friends also to become victims to the drug. There is frequently a selfish reason for their enticing of their friends by these tales, *for it is the custom of dealers in these drugs to allow an old client a free supply of dope every time he brings along a fresh customer.*

Boys even as young as thirteen years of age have been admitted suffering from the effect of the drug habit; in one case the lad's history was, that he had an elder brother who was a drug-taker and, so that there should be no risk of the elder brother being given away, he compelled the youngster to commence taking the drug also.

The sensation of pleasure and exhilaration produced on first commencing the drug is very temporary and soon passes off, so that the victim ceases entirely to derive any feeling of pleasure from its use, he however experiences the most acute discomfort and misery on attempting to stop the drug and to obtain relief from this the heroin is continued in increasingly larger and more frequent doses, sapping his strength more and more until he eventually becomes a mental, moral, and physical wreck. He loses all interest in every one except himself, his family are deserted and forgotten and everything is sold to enable him to procure what to him is the one necessity of life, his drug.

Frequently a history is obtained from the addict of earning about fourteen piastres a day, ten or more of which is spent on drugs, only four being left for all the other necessities of life, the result being a condition of the most marked emaciation that one can possibly imagine.

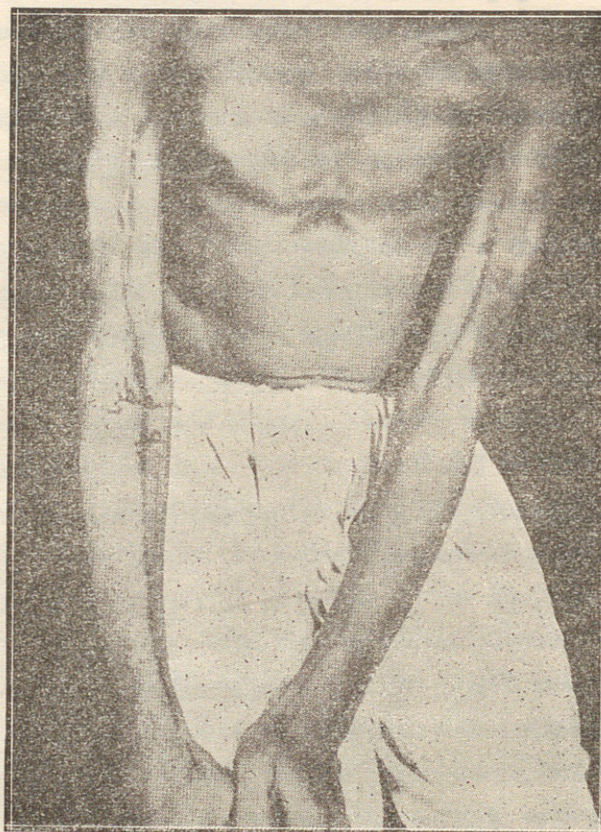
Any illness on the top of this debilitated condition usually leads to very rapid death, often a welcome relief from such a condition of acute misery.

The common method of administration of heroin is either by snuffing or eating the drug but recently taking it by injection has become very popular in Egypt; at first these injections were made under the skin but more recently the drug has been injected directly into the veins, and it is quite common now to find a poor wretched individual whose arm veins are one mass of punctures extending from the back of the hand right up to the shoulder, the result of taking heroin repeatedly by this route. Usually no attempt at sterilizing the needle or syringe is made and the water used for making up the solution of heroin is often taken straight from the tap or in some cases even from the canal and used without being boiled. The result of this crude method of preparation is often apparent on examining the arm of these individuals, large abscesses being present where septic material and bacteria have been lodged in the tissues. Deaths have occurred from the spread of this septic condition to other parts of the body, abscesses forming in many places and leading to a condition associated with great pain and eventually very often ending fatally.

... Injections of the drug are usually carried out by persons having no knowledge of medical science. In some cases the addict states that he does his own injections, thereby saving the fee demanded by the other individual for carrying out the work. It is stated that in some cases eye pipettes are employed instead of syringes.

PLATE XXIII.

RESULTS OF INTRAVENOUS INJECTION.



Intravenous heroin addict showing extensive pigmentation and searing over the superficial veins of the arms (natural colour). No obstruction in the circulation in these veins had taken place. This man on admission was recognised by many of the other addicts in hospital as one of the gang who had been carrying out their intravenous heroin injection outside.

He was a tailor by occupation.

To face page 64.

1884 Injections of the drugs are usually carried out by persons having no knowledge of medical matters, in some cases the addict states that he does his own injections, thereby saving the fee demanded by the other individual for carrying out this work. It is stated that in some cases eye pipettes are employed instead of syringes, a needle being attached to the fine part of the pipette and the solution sucked up by the rubber bulb at the other end. I have also seen the drug administered by the man cutting his skin with a sharp piece of glass and pouring the powder into the incision thus made.

1885 Early this year a new feature made its appearance amongst these heroin addicts in the form of severe illness associated with high fever and occasionally accompanied by marked shivering. On investigation of these cases and making blood examinations it was discovered that the temperature was being produced by a malarial infection, very numerous malarial parasites being found in the blood of these cases. The type of malaria present was the very severe variety known as malignant or subtertian malaria, a form which previously had been extremely rare in Egypt and almost unknown in Cairo. Many cases of this malarial affection have now occurred and so far it is entirely confined to heroin addicts taking the drug intravenously.

1886 The mode of infection by the malarial parasite is easily understood when we study the method of injection of the drug as carried out amongst these individuals. The dose of heroin solution having been sucked into the barrel of the syringe and the needle inserted into the vein, the piston of the syringe is then pressed down expelling the contents of the syringe into the vein; to show that the recipient has obtained his full dose, blood is again sucked into the syringe and pushed back into the vein insuring that none of his dose is left behind in the barrel. The next individual coming for his injection gets, in addition to his dose of heroin, some of the blood left behind from the previous case and should this happen to contain germs of disease these may flourish in the new individual and produce serious results. The malaria has undoubtedly been produced amongst these intravenous heroin people in this manner, the needle taking the place of the biting apparatus of the mosquito and introducing the parasite, present in the blood of a malarial infected individual, into the veins of those

waiting to take their injections after him. We have actually had in hospital a drug addict, who stated that he had worked in the Sudan and suffered from severe malarial infection there; this may have been the individual who first infected the syringe and commenced this spread of malarial infection amongst the addicts.

Once the malarial infection has commenced, it is easy to understand how it will spread very quickly from man to man during the injections, the more people becoming infected the greater the risk of spread to others of this class.

Numerous syringes seized by the Police have been found to contain very definite quantities of blood and amongst this blood many disease producing germs have been demonstrated on microscopic examination.

During the summer months and up to the present time many cases of intravenous drug addiction with superadded malarial infection have been admitted—some of them in an extremely serious condition as a result of the malarial parasites destroying the red corpuscles of the blood and damaging other organs, in an individual already in a low state brought about by the prolonged use of heroin. Some of these cases have died within a short time of admission despite every effort being made to combat the disease, others have only recovered after a very prolonged and serious illness.

Many of the drug-takers state that owing to the great activity of the Police it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain the drug in Cairo. It is to be hoped that soon drugs will be unobtainable and that drug addiction will entirely cease to exist in our midst.

(Signed): A. G. BIGGAM,

A NOTE ON NARCOTIC ALKALOIDS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MORPHINE AND ITS DERIVATIVES.

BY F. BAMFORD, ESQ.,

Chief Chemist, Medico-Legal Section, Central Parquet.

With a few exceptions, such as hashish, the narcotic drugs which lead to addiction belong to the class of substances known chemically as *alkaloids* which are mainly vegetable products extracted from the seeds, the leaves, the bark or other portions of plants, many of which have long been known for their medicinal properties. The alkaloid class includes, for example :—

Strychnine from the seeds of *Strychnos Nux Vomica*.

Quinine from the bark of *Cinchona Calisaya*.

Aconite from the root of various kinds of aconite.

Atropine from the *Belladonna* and from the various kinds of *datura*.

Morphine

Codeine... ..

Narceine

Narcotine

} and many others, from Opium.

Cocaine from the leaves of *Erythoxyl* or *Coca*.

To the above, which are merely taken as representative of a very large class, may be added many synthetic products which resemble the natural products both in chemical constitution and in physiological action. These are mainly derived from coal-tar, and include the substitutes for cocaine, such as novocaine, beucaine, tutocaine and the like.

Up to the present, however, synthetic products have not been made on a commercial scale which are identical in all respects with the natural drugs, *e.g.*, cocaine substitutes exist, but no synthetic cocaine is on the market. In fact the exact chemical constitution of many of these things is a matter of speculation, and the prospect of their synthetic production is remote.

Morphine is a typical alkaloid in all respects and a description of the method of extracting it from opium and some of its properties may serve to illustrate the general attributes of the class.

Opium had been in use for centuries before any of its active principles were isolated, and it was not until the beginning of the 19th century that anything resembling pure morphine was obtained.

The method usually is as follows:—

The opium is extracted with warm water, the extract is mixed with chalk and evaporated to a small volume. Calcium Chloride is now added and the effect is to throw out of solution insoluble resins and salts of organic acids which are filtered off leaving the alkaloids in solution as hydrochlorides. On further evaporation of the filtered liquid crystals of morphine and codeine hydrochlorides separate and these must be collected and purified.

Morphine, like other alkaloids, is usually sold in the form of a salt which is produced by very simple combination of the alkaloid with a common acid such as hydrochloric, sulphuric, acetic or tartaric acid. All these salts are more or less crystalline white powders, from which the alkaloid itself can be set free by simply adding such an alkali as sodium carbonate. The salts are quite distinct from the derivatives which are known as esters and ethers and which have only come into use in comparatively recent times and which differ from the parent alkaloids to a more or less marked degree in chemical and physical properties and to some extent in physiological action.

Again, the derivatives of morphine may be taken as typical of derived alkaloids. The commonest of these is heroin (otherwise known as diamorphine or diacetyl morphine).

This is known chemically as the diacetyl ester of morphine (and is quite distinct from the acetate). It is prepared by treating morphine with the anhydride of acetic acid (which is acetic acid deprived of water). It is an unstable substance and any attempt to convert it into its hydrochloride by the obvious method of adding aqueous acid would result in its reconversion into morphine. The hydrochloride is prepared in a nonaqueous solvent, acetone, by dissolving the heroin base in this solvent and bubbling dry hydrochloric acid through the liquid.

Other esters of morphine analogous to heroin can be prepared in a similar way by substituting other acids for acetic acid. In fact the possible derivatives of this kind, all of which can readily be prepared, is very large indeed and this point is of paramount importance for two reasons :—

(1) The esters themselves often differ very slightly from one another in chemical, physical and physiological properties, so that it is often a very difficult task to distinguish between them.

(2) Their ready reconversion into morphine makes it easy for any person with a moderate amount of skill to use them as sources of morphine, and the danger and absurdity of allowing these substances to be freely manufactured and sold when morphine is prohibited is obvious.

The ethers of morphine constitute another variety of morphine compound. They are produced indirectly by the intimate combination of alcohols (methyl alcohol, ethyl, propyl alcohol, etc.) with morphine. Dionine is an artificial ether and codeine a naturally occurring ether of morphine.

Practically all the alkaloids we know are dangerous poisons and the fact that some of them produce in the first instance those pleasurable symptoms which lead to the formation of the "drug habit" make them particularly dangerous poisons.

It is difficult to obtain exact information as to the quantities of these drugs which may be consumed with apparent impunity, for many reasons :—

(1) Individuals vary greatly in their susceptibility to the toxic action of the drugs. It is stated on good authority that in countries where certain drugs have been in common use for generations the evil effects are much less marked than in other countries where addiction to the drugs in question is an innovation.

The natives of Peru who chew coca leaves are said to gain immunity from cocaine poisoning. This is a most dangerous doctrine however since it is well established that the *immune* person is liable at any time to sudden attacks of acute poisoning.

(2) Addicts acquire the power of tolerance of large quantities of poison so that the daily dose of an addict is often many times greater than the ordinary lethal dose.

(3) The relative toxic power of poisons taken by the mouth, as snuff, or by injection is not well known.

(4) The drugs sold illicitly are most unscrupulously adulterated so that the ordinary addict imagines he is taking much larger quantities of the drug than he really is.

(5) The manufacturers who supply the illicit market are not bound by any laws or scruples regarding the source of their materials.

The heroin sold in the street, for example, is often made from impure morphine besides being adulterated and readulterated before it reaches the consumer.

This explains why the evidence regarding the quantities consumed by ignorant addicts, is, and must remain, conflicting.

The symptoms of intoxication by morphine have been described as follows:—

(a) A sense of mental exhilaration and physical ease with a quickening and strengthening of the pulse.

(b) Dizziness, nausea (some times vomiting) languour, drowsiness, slowing of the pulse.

(c) Loss of muscular power and diminished sense of feeling.

(d) Contraction of the pupils of the eyes and failure to respond to light.

(e) Diminished frequency of breathing.

(f) Sometimes the frequency of breathing increases again and the pupils dilate.

(g) The face may become bluish and the extremities cold.

(h) The skin may be moist and clammy.

(i) The symptoms may abate for a time and the patient may speak reasonably but this may be followed by coma and death.

The effect of morphine on the brain varies with different individuals. The commonest effect is confusion of intellect. Delusions and delirium are relatively rare.

Fatal Dose.—The dose of morphine which may prove fatal is variously stated to be from 2 to 6 grains (0.13 to 0.4 gm.). But

there is no doubt that tolerance of daily doses many times greater than this may be acquired. The addict may lose his power of tolerance either by exceeding his habitual dose or in some other way, and acute poisoning symptoms may quickly develop.

Some recorded cases of poisoning by morphine may be of interest :—

(a) A pill containing 1 grain (0.06 gm.) of morphine acetate caused death in 9 hours.

(2) Five adults were fatally poisoned by one grain each of morphine hydrochloride.

(3) A poultice containing laudanum applied to the pit of the stomach of a man caused death.

(4) Five drops of laudanum injected into the rectum of a child caused death.

(5) One twentieth of a grain (0.003 gm.) of opium, equivalent, probably, to one two-hundredth part of a grain of morphine caused death of a child 16 days old.

(6) Three grains (=0.19 gm.) of morphine injected into the rectum of a man of 40 years resulted in death in spite of treatment. On the other hand recovery under suitable medical treatment has been recorded as follows :—

(a) After 12 grains. (=0.78 gm.) of morphine taken hypodermically by a girl.

(b) After 8 ounces (249 grms.) of crude opium (=probably 25 grms. morphine) taken by the mouth.

(c) After 75 grains (=4.86 grms.) morphine sulphate.

(d) After a teaspoonful of morphine.

(e) After 51 grains (3.3 grms.), of morphine.

Heroin Poisoning.

Cases have been recorded in which death has resulted from :—

(1) 10 grains (=0.6 gm.)

(2) 7 grains (=0.42 gm.)

of heroin, and experiments on animals indicate that the probable lethal dose for man is between 0.3 gm. and one gm. (5 to 16

grains). According to two American authorities the degree of tolerance for heroin which may be acquired is illustrated as follows:—

The daily doses of 85 patients were:—

22	patients	used up to	0.24	gram.
28	"	"	0.48	"
13	"	"	0.96	"
22	"	"	1.92	"

Kolb gives the maximum daily dose of an addict as 3.6 grms. It would appear that heroin is only slightly less toxic than morphine causing somewhat lighter cerebral symptoms.

The essential point which should be emphasised about the use of both morphine and heroin is that the margin between the therapeutic dose and the lethal dose is very small, so that even in the hands of an experienced medical practitioner there is considerable danger of poisoning from an overdose.

(Signed): F. BAMFORD.

Heroin Poisoning

Cases have been recorded in which death has resulted from:—
(1) 10 grains (=0.6 gm.)
(2) 7 grains (=0.45 gm.)
of heroin, and experiments on animals indicate that the probable lethal dose for man is between 0.3 gm. and one gm. (5 to 10 grains).

ADDICTION IN PROVINCES.

The following extracts from letters from American Mission Hospital Doctors in the Provinces are interesting:—

Dr. Grant of Tanta Hospital writes:—

"We do not take addicts into the hospital on account of the amount of trouble they give: we see a good many coming to the clinic asking for treatment. Heroin is the most common drug used and has by all odds the worst effect on the users of anything I have seen."

Dr. Whitcomb of the Assiut Hospital writes:—

"Price of heroin sold here is, we are told, from 20 to 25 P.T. the gramme: We do not know the amount of adulteration: The class of persons affected is the younger men of villages and towns.

We find that even men from the villages spend as much as 20 P.T. daily; poor men we are told steal and sell all they have to procure the drug: we treated 51 patients within the hospital last year: the causes given for addiction are to be a "good fellow" and as an aphrodisiac. The majority of our cases are heroin and opium addicts and some cocaine smellers but we do not have those who take hashish."

Dr. Ackren of the Fayoum Hospital writes:—

"My personal experience is that all classes are using the drugs particularly those of the inhaling types. However the lower classes such as chauffeurs, peddlers and drivers of carriages and wagons, with the bootblacks are the worst.

The percentage of dilution of heroin, etc., here is one third of the drug to two thirds dilutant.

In every case they spend every possible piastre.

Very few consult physicians until in the last stages.

The most common cause is the aphrodisiac effects of these drugs.

Here are two typical stories:—

"Son of an Omda, cocaine habit, owner of nine acres of land; sold them to one of our pastors receiving L.E. 100 down. Gave no deed, turned round and resold the land. The pastor lost his L.E. 100 and the man is now begging on the streets in Faiyûm.

"A wealthy young man who became an addict to morphine hypodermically; when the new laws came into effects he stole about a hundred doctors prescriptions from a pharmacy file, was arrested, sent to prison for a year and came out apparently cured."

Dr. Whitcomb of the Assiut Hospital writes:—
The morphine and heroin is that it is more and more common than the cocaine. Price of heroin sold here is, we are told, from 20 to 25 P.T. the gramme. We do not know the amount of addiction. The class of persons affected is the younger men of villages and towns. We find that even men from the villages spend as much as 20 P.T. daily; poor men we are told steal and sell all they have to procure the drug: we treated 51 patients within the hospital last year: the causes given for addiction are to be a "good fellow" and as an aphrodisiac. The majority of our cases are heroin and opium addicts and some cocaine smokers but we do not have those who take hashish."

Dr. Ackren of the Rayoun Hospital writes:—

"My personal experience is that all classes are using the drugs particularly those of the inhaling type. However the lower classes such as chauffeurs, peddlers and drivers of carriages and wagons, with the bootblacks are the worst.

The percentage of dilution of heroin, etc., here is one third of the drug to two thirds diluent.

In every case they spend every possible piastre. Very few consult physicians until in the last stages. The most common cause in the aphrodisiac effects of these drugs.

Analysis of 200 Addicts.

In order to arrive at some indication of the ages and professions most susceptible of drug addiction, as well as the nature and duration of such addiction, money spent on it and other useful data, I arranged with the Prisons Administration to interrogate 200 intelligent prisoners serving sentences in different parts of the country for addiction and to record their life histories. From these I have been able to extract the following interesting figures which may, I submit, be safely used as a basis on which a reliable estimate may be formed of the general situation as regards addiction.

Drug of Addiction :—

Heroin used by	138
Opium used by	20
Hashish used by	14
Morphine used by	12
Manzoul used by....	8
Mixtures used by	6
Cocaine used by ...	2

HEROIN.

Of the 138 heroin addicts :—

8 confessed to spending 100 per cent of daily wage on drug.

27 confessed to spending 50 per cent of daily wage on drug.

25 confessed to spending 33·3 per cent of daily wage on drug.

Others were more moderate, but six not only spent all their daily wage but sold land, begged or stole in order to get more money to spend on their favourite drug.

The most susceptible age of addiction appeared to be between 26 and 30.

Of the 138 heroin addicts 34 were in this category, 30 between 21 and 25 years of age, 20 from 16 to 20, and 17 from 31 to 35.

As regards length of period of addiction, 65 stated that they had been sniffing for one year, 15 for 2 years, 13 for 4 years, 12 for 3 and 12 for 5 years, 7 for 7 years, and 11 for less than one year.

By trades, addiction was strongest amongst coffee-shop waiters of whom there 10 out of the 138 heroin addicts, 9 cobblers, 8 hawkers, 6 carpenters, 6 farmers, 6 grocers and 6 butchers, 5 makwagis and 3 landlords. It is interesting to note also the presence of one Qurân reader and two grave diggers amongst the professions represented.

CHAPTER VI.—EGYPTIAN OPIUM.

Early in May 1929, a quantity of opium weighing 86 kilos was seized in possession of three persons of Egyptian nationality residing in Cairo City.

A law had already been passed in 1926 prohibiting the cultivation of opium in Egyptian territory, and a subsequent law was passed in 1928 concerning the commerce and use of narcotics. Article 33 of this latter law laid down that "cultivators who still have quantities of opium must notify the Public Health Department of such quantities, and if they subsequently sell any of these quantities, the names of purchasers should equally be notified to the said Department. No persons other than those holding permits to export opium outside the country are allowed to purchase it."

It appeared that the possession of 86 kilos by the above three persons was not in conformity with the laws ruling the commerce and use of narcotics and they were consequently brought before the competent tribunal.

The Bureau then took up the question of Egyptian opium in general.

The following facts have come to light:—

Prior to the year 1926, the cultivation of opium was not prohibited, but the crop was, by law, destined solely for exportation abroad or for sale to pharmacies, analytical laboratories or establishments dealing in pharmaceutical products, by virtue of special permits emanating from the Public Health Department.

It was ascertained, however, that instead of exportation abroad or sale to these specified establishments, the raw opium produced from Egyptian cultivation was sold clandestinely inside the country for use as a narcotic; hence the publication of a law on May 21, 1926, prohibiting entirely the cultivation of opium in Egypt.

The area of the land under opium cultivation in Egypt was approximately 2,845 feddans (acres) of nett opium and 2,250 feddans of opium mixed with other kinds of agriculture. All the opium was grown in the seven Southern Provinces of Egypt.

According to the latest notifications received from cultivators and authorised merchants up to September 1929, the quantity of opium remaining in stock in the country is about 450 kilos in the hands of some 50 persons.

There is, however, a strong reason to believe that the real quantity now in stock inside the country is considerably more than the quantities declared by the cultivators and merchants. Alone, the quantity seized during nine months of this year was 654 kilos.

Arrangements have been made to obtain a fairly correct estimate as far as possible of the stock actually existing in the country.

Now, is the Egyptian Government prepared to spend about 5,000 pounds to get rid once for all of this opium which, being ready inside the country, is the easiest poison an addict can obtain ?

In 1925, the average sale price of opium was L.E. $3\frac{1}{2}$ per rottle. By selling at this price, the cultivator had L.E. 2.290 mills. profit, as the one rottle cost him only L.E. 1.210 mills.

At present, the average sale price is L.E. 18.500 mills. with a profit of L.E. 17.290 mills. per rottle.

It is considered that the sale price of 1925 covers the cost of cultivation and allows for a very reasonable profit.

I would, therefore, lay the following suggestion before the Government :—

That a law be drawn up calling upon every person in the country to notify the Ministry of Interior, within a certain period, of any quantity of opium he may have in his possession. Such quantities will be purchased by the Government and disposed of in the manner which it considers fit. The price per rottle will be fixed on this basis explained above with a certain latitude for the proportion of morphine contained in the stuff.

The severest possible penalty should be laid down for persons found subsequently in possession of any quantities of Egyptian produced opium.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFICE.

Card Index and Filing Cabinets system has been adopted.

The necessary arrangements have been made with the administrative and judicial authorities concerned for co-operation with a view to detection as far as possible of the source of supply of the drugs sold in the country.

Since creation of the Bureau 17,690 cards have been drawn up.

The following table shows the amount of correspondence exchanged, typed, printed matter, etc. (up to November 1929):—

Correspondence received and despatched	7,311
Dossiers examined and dossiers created	2,376
European and Arabic typing	1,869
Printed Circulars, forms, etc....	176
Translations	833

The word "Kharab" or "ruination" has been chosen as telegraphic address.

Co-operation with Provincial Authorities.

A system of collecting and collating all information affecting the extent of prevalence of narcotics in every Province has been established. Control is exercised, and whenever it is observed that the situation in a particular Province is becoming comparatively serious, a representative of the Bureau is delegated to interview the concerned local authorities and discuss the best means of arriving at a suitable remedy.

Of the 14 provinces of the Country, six provinces have been visited during the year under this arrangement, with helpful results.

Denunciations and Reports Received from the Public.

During the year, 702 (this is up to November 30, 1929) denunciations and reports were received from the public, as under :—

637—denouncing traffickers and smugglers.

28—against hashish smokers.

25—against drug takers (probably from their relatives).

8—written demands from persons stating they have given up the habit and requested to be sent to a hospital for treatment. As a matter of fact, the majority of these persons have only written these demands under pressure from their relatives.

1—against a person who applies intravenous injections containing liquid narcotics.

3—against policemen for being mixed up in the traffic.

These denunciations and reports were forwarded in due course to the executive authorities concerned.

CHAPTER VIII.—LAW ON NARCOTICS.

Loi No. 21 de 1928 réglementant le commerce et l'emploi des stupéfiants

Nous, Fouad I, Roi d'Egypte,

Le Sénat et la Chambre des Députés ont adopté ;

Nous avons sanctionné et promulguons la loi dont la teneur suit :

I.—Dispositions générales

Art. 1.—Sont considérés comme substances stupéfiantes aux fins de l'application de la présente loi :

(1) L'opium brut, l'opium médicinal et leurs préparations dont la proportion de la morphine est de 2 pour mille et au-dessus.

(2) La morphine, la codéine, la dionine, l'héroïne et les autres alcaloïdes de l'opium, tous les sels provenant de ces substances et leurs dérivés ainsi que les mélanges, compositions ou préparations officinales et non officinales (y compris les remèdes dits anti-opium) contenant une proportion de 1 pour mille d'héroïne, ou une proportion de 2 pour mille de morphine ou de dionine ou 8 pour mille de codéine ou toute proportion supérieure.

(3) La coca : feuilles, fruits et poudre.

(4) La cocaïne sels et dérivés, la novocaïne, ses dérivés et toutes les préparations contenant 1 pour mille et au-dessus de cocaïne ou de novocaïne.

(5) L'ecgonine.

(6) Le chanvre indien (Cannabis Indica—Hachiche) et toutes ses préparations et dérivés ; sous quelque dénomination qu'ils soient présentés dans le commerce.

Ainsi que toutes les préparations pharmaceutiques contenant une des dites substances dans une proportion égale ou supérieure à l'une des proportions sus-indiquées, savoir 2 pour mille de codéine et 1 pour mille de cocaïne, novocaïne ou héroïne.

Art. 2.—Il est interdit à toute personne d'importer, d'exporter, de posséder, détenir, acheter, vendre, échanger, céder ou délivrer à quelque titre que ce soit, les substances stupéfiantes, ou d'intervenir comme intermédiaire dans le commerce, détention, achat, vente, échange ou cession des dites substances, sauf dans les cas et selon les conditions déterminées par la présente loi.

II.—Importation et exportation et transport par poste

Art. 3.—Il est interdit à toute personne d'importer en territoire égyptien ou d'exporter du dit territoire aucune substance stupéfiante, à moins d'une autorisation spéciale de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique pour chaque importation et pour chaque exportation.

Art. 4.—Les autorisations d'exporter ne peuvent être délivrées qu'aux personnes autorisées à faire le commerce de substances stupéfiantes.

Les autorisations d'importer peuvent être délivrées aux personnes suivantes :

- (1) Les propriétaires de pharmacies ou des établissements pour la fabrication des préparations pharmaceutiques.
- (2) Les propriétaires des laboratoires d'analyses chimiques, industrielles ou de recherches scientifiques.
- (3) Les commerçants de substances stupéfiantes dûment autorisés.
- (4) Les Administrations de l'Etat et les institutions scientifiques reconnues.
- (5) Les représentants ou commissionnaires en produits médicaux ou pharmaceutiques dûment autorisés.
- (6) Les médecins, vétérinaires et dentistes autorisés, ainsi que les directeurs des hôpitaux et dispensaires.

Toutefois, les autorisations d'importer ne pourront être délivrées aux médecins, vétérinaires et dentistes diplômés, que s'ils sont munis de la carte-permis prévue aux articles 22 et suivants de la présente loi et pour les substances y indiquées.

Le requérant devra indiquer dans la demande d'autorisation la quantité et la nature des substances stupéfiantes qu'il entend importer ou exporter, en dénonçant les raisons qui justifient l'importation ou l'exportation pour les besoins de sa profession ou de son commerce, ainsi que tous autres renseignements que l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique pourra lui demander.

L'Administration aura le droit de refuser la dite autorisation, ou de réduire la quantité demandée.

Art. 5.—Les substances stupéfiantes arrivées à la douane ne peuvent être délivrées qu'en vertu d'un permis de retrait, délivré par l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique. Ce permis ne sera accordé qu'aux titulaires de l'autorisation d'importer, visés à l'article précédent, ou à leurs représentants.

L'autorisation d'exporter devra également être exhibée pour la sortie de la douane, aux fins d'exportation.

Art. 6.—Les substances stupéfiantes ne pourront être importée ou exportées ou transportées par poste dans des colis contenant d'autres substances.

Si elles sont expédiées par colis postal, même à titre d'échantillon, le colis devra être recommandé et porter l'indication de la nature, quantité et teneur des dites substances.

Art. 7.—Il est strictement interdit d'importer de l'opium médicinal dont la teneur en morphine est inférieure à 10 pour cent. Toute importation de cette substance devra être accompagnée d'un certificat de la fabrique indiquant la teneur en morphine. Nonobstant ce certificat, l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique aura le droit de faire analyser la substance avant sa sortie de la douane.

III.—Dispositions concernant les pharmacies et la livraison des médicaments

Art. 8.—Sans préjudice des dispositions des loi et règlements en vigueur sur les pharmacies, les pharmaciens devront, en ce qui concerne le commerce et l'emploi des stupéfiants, se conformer aux dispositions des articles suivants.

Art. 9.—Les substances stupéfiantes devront être conservées dans des récipients portant une étiquette blanche : les indications y seront faites en noir. Le mot "Poison" sera écrit en blanc sur une bande noire.

Art. 10.—Sous réserve de ce qui est dit à l'article 21 pour les cartes-permis, les pharmaciens ne pourront délivrer des substances stupéfiantes, sous quelque forme que ce soit, sans ordonnance médicale.

Néanmoins, le pharmacien pourra délivrer à tout malade s'adressant personnellement à lui dans sa pharmacie pour obtenir son assistance, de la teinture d'opium, du laudanum Sydenham ou de la poudre Dover, à la condition que la quantité délivrée ne contienne pas plus de 10 centigrammes d'opium médicinal. Le pharmacien devra inscrire dans son registre la quantité délivrée ainsi que le nom et l'adresse du malade.

Art. 11.—Les pharmaciens ne pourront exécuter des ordonnances contenant une substance stupéfiante, que si elles réunissent les conditions suivantes : elles devront être écrites à l'encre ou au crayon à l'aniline d'une façon claire et la quantité du stupéfiant devra y être mentionnée en chiffre et en lettres.

Elles devront être datées et signées *in extenso* et mentionner en outre l'adresse du signataire ainsi que son numéro de téléphone s'il en possède.

Elles devront aussi indiquer le nom, l'adresse et l'âge du malade.

Art. 12.—Les pharmaciens ne pourront exécuter des ordonnances contenant des solutions de substances stupéfiantes pour injections hypodermiques si deux jours se sont écoulés depuis la date de l'ordonnance. Le jour de la délivrance de l'ordonnance par le médecin n'est pas compté dans ce délai.

Art. 13.—L'exécution des ordonnances contenant des stupéfiants ne peut être répétée qu'en vertu d'une nouvelle ordonnance. Les ordonnances contenant de la codéine peuvent être répétées, pourvu que la proportion de cette substance ne dépasse pas celle prévue à l'article premier, et que sa quantité totale ne dépasse pas 50 centigrammes.

L'exécution des ordonnances contenant l'une quelconque des substances visées à l'article premier ci-dessus, dans n'importe quelle proportion, ne peut être répétée sans une nouvelle ordonnance, si elles sont destinées à des injections hypodermiques.

Art. 14.—Les spécialités, fabriquées à l'étranger ou en Egypte, destinées à être administrées par voie buccale ou pour usage externe, qui contiennent de la morphine, de la dionine, de la cocaïne, de la novocaïne, de la codéïne ou de l'héroïne, peuvent être délivrées sans ordonnances, pourvu que la proportion des dites substances ne dépasse pas celle prévue à l'article premier et que leur quantité totale ne dépasse pas 50 centigrammes pour la codéïne et 12 centigrammes pour les autres substances.

Les spécialités contenant l'une quelconque des substances indiquées à l'article premier, dans n'importe quelle proportion, ne peuvent être délivrées sans ordonnance, si elles sont destinées à des injections hypodermiques.

Art. 15.—Les pharmaciens ne pourront exécuter une ordonnance prescrivant de la cocaïne ou de la novocaïne pour être employée comme collyre ou pour usage externe, si la quantité de cocaïne ou de novocaïne dépasse 40 centigrammes dans toute la solution ou si la proportion de l'une de ces deux substances excède 4 pour cent.

Si la cocaïne ou novocaïne est prescrite pour l'usage interne, elle devra être mélangée avec au moins deux substances médicinales actives, lorsque la quantité de cocaïne ou de novocaïne dépasse 20 centigrammes dans toutes la composition.

Art. 16.—Les pharmaciens ne pourront faire usage d'opium brut ou en poudre (médicinal) pour les préparations pharmaceutiques que s'il contient exactement 10 pour cent de morphine.

Art. 17.—Si le médicament est destiné à l'usage dentaire, le pharmacien devra mettre sur l'étiquette du médicament délivré la mention "pour les dents seulement."

Si le médicament est destiné à un animal, l'étiquette devra porter la mention "pour les animaux seulement."

Art. 18.—Toutes les substances stupéfiantes entrant dans une pharmacie ou qui en sortent devront être enregistrées au fur et à mesure dans un registre spécial des entrées et sorties, coté et timbré par l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique. L'enregistrement mentionnera en caractères clairs et lisibles, pour les entrées, la date de l'entrée, le nom et l'adresse du vendeur, la nature et la quantité du stupéfiant ; pour les sorties :

- (1) Le nom et l'adresse de celui qui a délivré l'ordonnance.
- (2) Les nom, prénom, adresse et âge du malade.
- (3) La date à laquelle le médicament a été délivré et le numéro consécutif sous lequel il est inscrit dans le registre des ordonnances médicales ainsi que la quantité des stupéfiants y contenue.

Le dit registre contiendra, en outre, toutes autres indications qui seront prescrites par arrêté ministériel.

Art. 19.—Les ordonnances contenant des substances stupéfiantes ne seront, en aucun cas, rendues au porteur. Elles devront être gardées à la pharmacie avec la mention de la date de la livraison du médicament.

Le porteur aura, toutefois, le droit de se faire délivrer par la pharmacie une copie de l'ordonnance qui devra porter le timbre de la pharmacie, la date et le numéro de l'inscription dans le registre spécial.

Art. 20.—Les registres et ordonnances mentionnés aux articles précédents devront être conservés pendant une période de 5 années à partir de la date de la dernière inscription sur les registres. Ils devront être tenus à la disposition des inspecteurs de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique.

Art. 21.—Les pharmaciens pourront délivrer des substances stupéfiantes sur la présentation des cartes-permis prévues ci-après et d'après les quantités indiquées sur ces cartes aux personnes suivantes : médecins, vétérinaires, dentistes, propriétaires de laboratoires d'analyses ou d'établissements pour les préparations pharmaceutiques, directeurs d'hôpitaux, dispersaires et institutions d'enseignement.

Art. 22.—Les cartes-permis mentionnées à l'article précédent seront délivrées par l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique à la suite d'une demande indiquant :

- (1) La nature des substances stupéfiantes que le requérant a besoin d'employer.
- (2) La quantité nécessaire pour le requérant pendant six mois.
- (3) Toutes les autres indications que l'Administration pourra requérir.

Si le requérant a déjà obtenu une carte-permis pour des quantité qu'il a épuisées, il devra annexer cette carte à sa demande. Pour les dentistes, les cartes-permis ne pourront avoir pour objet que les stupéfiants suivants : ampoules de cocaïne et adrénaline (2 pour cent de cocaïne au maximum), ampoules de novocaïne (5 pour cent de novocaïne au maximum), tablettes de ces substances contenant 1 ou 2 centigrammes de cocaïne ou 5 centigrammes de novocaïne au maximum, solutions des dites substances contenant des substances actives, pourvu que la proportion de cocaïne ne dépasse pas 2 pour cent et celle de la novocaïne 5 pour cent, poudre de morphine, poudre de cocaïne.

L'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique aura toujours le droit de refuser le permis ou de réduire la quantité demandée, sauf au requérant de réclamer contre ce refus auprès du Ministère qui décidera définitivement sans que ce refus puisse donner lieu à des dommages-intérêts.

Art. 23.—La carte-permis devra indiquer :

- (1) Les nom, prénom, profession et adresse du titulaire de la carte.
- (2) La quantité totale des substances stupéfiantes qui pourra être obtenue en vertu de la carte ainsi que la quantité maximum de chaque livraison.

La carte-permis devra être datée et porter la signature du fonctionnaire de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique qui l'aura délivrée.

Art. 24.—Les pharmaciens devront indiquer sur la carte la quantité livrée et la date de la livraison et apposer leur signature à côté de ces indications.

Art. 25.—Les pharmaciens propriétaires ou gérants de pharmacies devront envoyer par lettre recommandée à l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique dans la première semaine des mois de janvier, avril, juillet et octobre de chaque année, un état détaillé, dûment signé par eux, des entrées et sorties des substances stupéfiantes et le restant de ces substances au cours du trimestre précédent en remplissant les formules qui leur sont remises par l'Administration.

Art. 26.—Toute personne autorisée à détenir des substances stupéfiantes, en vertu de la présente loi, devra, au fur et à mesure, enregistrer les entrées et les sorties de ces substances dans un registre spécial timbré par l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique et inscrire les nom, prénom et adresse du malade, si ces substances sont délivrées dans les cliniques, les dispensaires et les hôpitaux, ou bien mentionner le but dans lequel elles ont été employées au cas où elles auraient été délivrées pour des opérations chirurgicales ou à d'autres établissements autorisés à les détenir.

IV.—Dispositions concernant le commerce des substances stupéfiantes

Art. 27.—Le commerce des stupéfiants est assujetti aux règles spéciales ci-après.

Art. 28.—Toute personne désirant se livrer au commerce d'une ou de plusieurs substances stupéfiantes, devra, au préalable, obtenir une autorisation du Ministère de l'Intérieur.

La demande, accompagnée d'un certificat officiel délivré ou paraphé par l'autorité compétente dont relève le requérant suivant sa nationalité, et attestant de son identité et de sa bonne conduite, sera présentée à l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique.

L'autorisation ne peut être accordée que si le requérant sait lire et écrire et est à même de distinguer les substances stupéfiantes les unes des autres.

Art. 29.—Les personnes autorisées au commerce des substances stupéfiantes ne pourront vendre, céder ou délivrer, à quelque titre que ce soit, des substances stupéfiantes qu'aux personnes autorisées également au dit commerce, aux pharmaciens, propriétaires ou gérants de pharmacies et aux personnes munies de cartes-permis indiquées à l'article 21.

Elles devront se conformer en ce qui concerne cette dernière catégorie de personnes, à la disposition de l'article 24.

Art. 30.—Toutes les substances stupéfiantes qui entrent dans les locaux d'un établissement autorisé à ce commerce ou qui en sortent, devront, au fur et à mesure, être inscrites dans les registres spéciaux, cotés et timbrés par l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique.

Les registres devront mentionner la date de l'entrée ou de la sortie, le nom du vendeur ou de l'acheteur et son adresse, la quantité et la nature de la substance stupéfiante ainsi que toutes autres informations qui seront prescrites par l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique.

Art. 31.—Les commerçants des substances stupéfiantes devront envoyer à l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique, par lettre recommandée, dans le courant de la première semaine de chaque mois, un état dûment signé par eux et indiquant les entrées et sorties des substances stupéfiantes au cours du mois précédent, ainsi que le restant des ces substances en remplissant les formules qui leur seront remises par l'Administration.

Art. 32.—Le Ministre de l'Intérieur pourra, par arrêté et sur la demande de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique, ajouter à la liste des substances stupéfiantes mentionnées dans cette loi toute substance médicinale qui, par l'usage, aurait été reconnue comme produisant l'effet d'un stupéfiant. Il pourra, également par arrêté supprimer une ou plusieurs des dites substances ou modifier la proportion mentionnée aux articles 1 et 22 de la présente loi.

Ces arrêtés ne seront exécutoires que deux mois après leur publication au "Journal Officiel."

V.—*Dispositions spéciales à l'opium provenant de la culture égyptienne*

Art. 33.—Les cultivateurs qui, au moment de la mise en vigueur de la présente loi, détiennent de l'opium provenant de la culture égyptienne, devront, par lettre recommandée et dans les trente jours

qui suivront l'entrée en vigueur de cette loi, aviser l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique de la quantité et cet opium ; ils devront l'informer également par le même moyen, au fur et à mesure, de toute quantité vendue et indiquer le nom de l'acheteur qui ne peut être que l'une des personnes autorisées à faire le commerce d'exportation de l'opium.

Art. 34.—Le transport de l'opium provenant de la culture égyptienne ne peut être effectué d'une partie à l'autre de l'Egypte que par chemin de fer ou par poste et après l'obtention d'une autorisation spéciale de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique.

VI.—Dispositions pénales

Art. 35.—Sera puni d'un emprisonnement avec travail d'un an à cinq ans et d'une amende de L.E. 200 à L.E. 1,000 :

(1) Toute personne qui aura exporté ou importé des substances stupéfiantes sans l'autorisation spéciale prévue à l'article 3 de la présente loi et ce sans préjudice des dispositions applicables en matières de contrebande.

(2) Tout pharmacien, propriétaire ou gérant d'une pharmacie qui aura vendu, cédé ou délivré, à quelque titre que ce soit, des substances stupéfiantes sans ordonnance médicale, en dehors du cas prévu à l'alinéa 2 de l'article 10 de la présente loi, ou carte-permis ou en quantités supérieures à celles autorisées par la présente loi ou indiquées dans la carte-permis.

(3) Toute personne autorisée au commerce des substances stupéfiantes qui aura contrevenu aux dispositions de l'article 30, alinéa 1 de la présente loi.

(4) Tout pharmacien, ainsi que toute personne autorisée à faire le commerce ou à détenir des substances stupéfiantes, qui n'aura pas tenu les registres spéciaux indiqués aux articles 18, 26 et 30 ou qui aura possédé ou détenu des substances stupéfiantes en quantités supérieures ou inférieures à celles résultant ou qui devraient résulter des inscriptions aux dits registres, tout en tenant compte des différences prévues à l'article 43 de la présente loi.

(5) Toute personne autorisée à détenir des substances stupéfiantes pour être employées dans un ou des buts déterminés et qui les aura employées, de quelque manière que ce soit, à d'autre buts.

(6) Toute personne autre que les pharmaciens ou les personnes autorisées au commerce des substances stupéfiantes :

(a) Qui aura vendu, cédé ou délivré à quelque titre que ce soit, ou qui aura offert à la consommation ou facilité gratuitement ou contre rétribution la consommation des substances stupéfiantes ;

(b) Qui aura possédé, détenu ou acheté des substances stupéfiantes, à moins qu'elle ne prouve qu'elle est en possession de ces substances en vertu d'une carte-permis, d'une ordonnance médicale ou par application de l'une quelconque des dispositions de la présente loi.

Art. 36.—Sera punie d'un emprisonnement avec travail de six mois à trois ans et d'une amende de L.E. 30 à L.E. 300 toute personne qui aura détenu, possédé ou acheté pour en faire usage, ou pour sa consommation personnelle, des substances stupéfiantes à moins qu'elle ne prouve qu'elle est en possession de ces substances en vertu d'une carte-permis, d'une ordonnance ou par application de l'une quelconque des dispositions de la présente loi, ou qu'elles lui ont été délivrées par le médecin traitant.

Le tribunal pourra, au lieu de la prison, décider l'envoi du délinquant dans une maison de réforme spéciale pour une période non inférieure à six mois et n'excédant pas un an.

Art. 37.—Sera punie d'un emprisonnement avec travail et d'une amende de L.E. 30 à L.E. 300 ou de l'une de ces deux peines seulement, toute personne qui aura contrevenu aux dispositions des articles 33 et 34 de la présente loi.

Art. 38.—Toute personne qui aura tenté de commettre l'une quelconque des infractions prévues dans la présente loi sera punie de la peine attachée à l'infraction consommée.

Art. 39.—En cas de récidive et lorsque la condamnation antérieure aura été prononcée par application de la présente loi, la peine ne devra pas être inférieure au double de la peine minimum prévue par cette loi. L'emprisonnement ne pourra, dans ce cas, être remplacé par l'envoi à la maison de réforme si le délinquant y a été déjà envoyé.

Art. 40.—Il ne pourra être sursis à l'exécution d'une condamnation à l'emprisonnement prononcée dans l'une quelconque des infractions prévues par la présente loi. Les jugements l'ordonnant sont immédiatement exécutoires, nonobstant l'appel.

Le tribunal peut ordonner la publication du résumé du jugement définitif, aux frais du condamné, dans trois journaux quotidiens qu'il désignera.

Toute personne condamnée en vertu de la présente loi sera privée de ses droits politiques et électoraux pendant une période de cinq ans, commençant à partir de l'expiration de la peine.

Art. 41.—En aucun cas, la peine ne saurait être inférieure à la peine minimum prévue par la présente loi.

Art. 42.—Outre les peines prévues à l'article 35, le délinquant sera condamné à la suspension du droit d'exercer sa profession, industrie ou commerce, pendant une période égale à la durée de la peine à laquelle il a été condamné et commençant à l'expiration de cette peine, s'il exerce une profession, industrie ou commerce qui nécessite l'obtention d'une autorisation ou permis.

En cas de récidive, l'autorisation ou le permis pourra être retiré à titre définitive.

Art. 43.—Le juge ordonnera, en outre, la fermeture de la pharmacie ou de l'établissement autorisé au commerce des substances stupéfiantes pour une période égale au double de la peine d'emprisonnement si le délinquant est propriétaire de la pharmacie ou de l'établissement autorisé au commerce des stupéfiants, et définitivement en cas de récidive dans les deux cas suivants :

(1) Si les substances stupéfiantes ont été délivrées sans ordonnance médicale en dehors du cas prévu à l'alinéa 2 de l'article 10 de la

présente loi, ou bien en quantité supérieure à celle autorisée par la présente loi.

(2) S'il est trouvé dans la pharmacie ou dans l'établissement des quantités de stupéfiants supérieures ou inférieures à celles résultant ou qui devraient résulter des inscriptions aux registres spéciaux prévus par la présente loi, avec une tolérance pour les légères différences résultant de la multiplicité des pesées, pourvu que ces différences, en plus ou en moins, ne dépassent pas les proportions suivantes :

- 8 pour cent pour les quantités ne dépassant pas un gramme ;
- 5 pour cent pour les quantités supérieures à un gramme et jusqu'à 25 grammes, pourvu que la tolérance ne dépasse pas 25 centigrammes ;
- 1 pour cent pour les quantités supérieures à 25 grammes ;
- 5 pour cent pour les substances stupéfiantes liquides quelle qu'en soit la quantité.

Si le délinquant est autre que le propriétaire de la pharmacie ou de l'établissement autorisé au commerce des stupéfiants, le juge pourra, dans les deux cas, ordonner la fermeture de la pharmacie ou de l'établissement pour une période non inférieure à un mois et ne dépassant pas un an.

Art. 44.—Le juge pourra ordonner également la fermeture, pour une période non inférieure à un mois et ne dépassant pas un an, de tout établissement public, maison de tolérance, magasin ou autre local accessible au public dans lequel on aura, à quelque titre que ce soit, vendu, délivré ou cédé des substances stupéfiantes ou permis de les consommer ou d'en faire usage, ou dans lequel des quantités des dites substances auront été trouvées, en violation des dispositions de la présente loi.

En cas de récidive, la fermeture sera définitive.

Art. 45.—Dans tous les cas de contravention, les substances stupéfiantes saisies seront confisquées, ainsi que tous les appareils saisis dans les établissements où l'une des infractions punissables par la présente loi aura été commise, et qui auront servi à commettre cette infraction.

Art. 46.—Une gratification sera payée par la voie administrative aux personnes qui auraient saisi les substances stupéfiantes ou qui auraient facilité d'une manière quelconque la saisie, quelle que soit la nature de la condamnation. Cette gratification sera calculée comme suit :

(1) Pour l'opium ou le hachiche :

5 millièmes pour chacun de 100 premiers grammes ;

2 millièmes pour chaque gramme au-delà de 100 et jusqu'à 1,000 grammes ;

L.E. 1 pour chaque kilogramme jusqu'à 10 kilogrammes ;

L.E. 0.500 pour chaque kilogramme au-dessus de 10, à la condition que le montant de la gratification ne dépasse pas L.E. 30.

(2) Pour les autres substances stupéfiantes :

5 millièmes pour chacun des premiers 20 grammes ;

20 millièmes pour chaque gramme de 21 à 100 grammes ;

10 millièmes pour chaque gramme de 100 à 1,000 grammes ;

L.E. 5 pour chaque kilogramme au-delà du premier kilogramme, à la condition que la gratification ne dépasse pas L.E. 100.

Art. 47.—Toute infraction aux dispositions de la présente loi pour laquelle aucune peine n'a été prévue sera punie d'un emprisonnement ne dépassant pas sept jours et d'une amende ne dépassant pas cent piastres ou de l'une de ces deux peines seulement.

VII.—Dispositions transitoires et finales

Art. 48.—Le Décret du 8 mai 1922 réglementant le commerce des stupéfiants, et toute disposition de loi ou de règlement général établissant une peine contraire aux peines établies par la présente loi, sont abrogés.

Art. 49.—Dès la mise en vigueur de la présente loi, le Décret-Loi du 21 mars 1925 réglementant le commerce et l'emploi des stupéfiants sera abrogé, sauf en ce qui concerne les infractions qui n'auraient pas été définitivement jugées avant la mise en vigueur de la présente loi.

Art. 50.—Nos Ministres de l'Intérieur et de la Justice sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution de la présente loi qui entrera en vigueur trente jours après sa publication au "Journal Officiel."

Nous ordonnons que la présente loi soit revêtue du sceau de l'Etat, publiée au "Journal Officiel" et exécutée comme loi de l'Etat.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 23 Chawal 1346 (14 avril 1928).

FOUAD.

Par le Roi :

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
MOUSTAPHA EL-NAHAS.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
MOUSTAPHA EL-NAHAS.

Le Ministre de la Justice,
AHMED MOHAMED KHACHABA.

(Traduction.)

Décret-Loi No. 67 de 1928 relatif aux peines applicables par les
Tribunaux Mixtes en cas d'infraction à la Loi No. 21 de 1928
réglementant le commerce et l'emploi des stupéfiants

Nous, Fouad I, Roi d'Egypte,

Vu Notre Rescrit No. 46 de 1928 ;

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur et l'avis
conforme de Notre Conseil des Ministres ;

DÉCRÉTONS :

Art. 1.—Provisoirement, jusqu'à ce que l'on puisse disposer
autrement, en cas de poursuite devant la juridiction mixte les infrac-
tions aux dispositions de la Loi No. 21 de 1928 réglementant le com-
merce et l'emploi des stupéfiants, seront considérées comme des
contraventions et punies des peines de simple police. Toutefois, les
dispositions des articles 42, 43 et 44 de la loi susdite seront applicables,
mais avec cette modification que la durée tant de la suspension du
droit d'exercer la profession, commerce ou industrie prévue à l'ar-
ticle 42, que de la fermeture de la pharmacie ou établissement, prévue
à l'article 43, seront prononcées pour une période de un à cinq ans,
hors le cas de récidive.

Art. 7.—Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur est chargé de l'exécution
de la présente loi.

Nous ordonnons que la présente loi soit revêtue du sceau de
l'Etat, publiée au " Journal Officiel " et exécutée comme loi de l'Etat.

Fait au Palais de Montazah, le 31 Gamad Awal 1347 (27 octobre 1928).

FOUAD.

Par le Roi :

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
MOHAMED MAHMOUD.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
MOHAMED MAHMOUD.

(Traduction.)

AVIS

La Loi No. 21 de 1928 réglementant le commerce et l'emploi des stupéfiants et le Décret-Loi No. 67 de 1928 relatif aux peines applicables par les Tribunaux Mixtes en cas d'infraction à la Loi No. 21 précitée, ont été soumis à l'Assemblée Générale de la Cour d'Appel Mixte en conformité des dispositions du Décret du 31 janvier 1889 aux fins de son application par les Tribunaux Mixtes. La dite Assemblée a approuvé les deux lois sus-visées.

DECISIONS :

Art. 1.—Provisoirement, jusqu'à ce que l'on puisse disposer autrement en cas de poursuite devant la juridiction mixte les infractions aux dispositions de la Loi No. 21 de 1928 réglementant le commerce et l'emploi des stupéfiants, seront considérées comme des contraventions et punies des peines de simple police. Toutefois, les dispositions des articles 42, 43 et 44 de la loi susdite seront applicables, mais avec cette modification que la durée tant de la suspension du droit d'exercer la profession, commerce ou industrie prévue à l'article 42, que de la fermeture de la pharmacie ou établissement, prévue à l'article 43, seront prononcées pour une période de un à cinq ans, hors le cas de récidive.

Art. 7.—Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur est chargé de l'exécution de la présente loi.

Nous ordonnons que la présente loi soit revêtue du sceau de l'Etat, publiée au "Journal Officiel" et exécutée comme loi de l'Etat.

Fait au Palais de Montazah, le 31 Gamad Awal 1347 (27 octobre 1928).

FOUAD.

Par le Roi :

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
MOHAMMED MAHMOUD.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
MOHAMMED MAHMOUD.

(Traduction.)

CHAPTER IX.—THE FUTURE.

I consider that definite progress has been made during the period under review but still more strenuous efforts must be made in the future by the Government and the thinking public.

The programme for 1930 should be as follows :—

1. Co-operation in every form with the Opium Advisory Commission of the League of Nations to bring about international agreement to the reduction of output to the scientific needs of the world and to induce all manufacturing countries to bring all esters under control.

2. Immediate provision of special prison accommodation for addict prisoners as explained on pages 43 and 44 of this Report.

3. Immediate provision of state establishments for medical treatment of addicts desirous of being cured.

4. Greater police activity, especially in the Port of Alexandria, to detect and convict the heads of the drug traffic in this country.

5. Education of the public by every possible means of the dangers of drug addiction, the falseness of its reputed attractions and the certain ruin entailed by it.

The following are some of the educational methods that should be tried :—

1. Anti-narcotic education in the schools.

2. Special sermons on the subject in mosques.

3. Continuous press campaign.

4. Propaganda by means of the cinemas.

5. Local committees.

6. Travelling lecturers.

7. Paid propagandists.

6. Greater co-operation by the public in denouncing traffickers to this bureau.

7. State encouragement of effort to discover scientific cures for addiction.

8. Formation of an important Technical Committee to study:—

- (i) Educational methods such as have been suggested above.
- (ii) Legislation.

There is a large field for study and I would suggest the following subjects for the most serious discussion by experts in law, medicine and psychology:—

- (a) Why has Egypt fallen a victim so suddenly and so largely to drug addiction ?
- (b) Is the present legislation based on correct theories and suited to the particular needs of this country ?
- (c) Are addicts to be treated as medical cases or as criminal cases ?
- (d) What proportion of addicts are cured by short terms or by long terms of imprisonment ?
- (e) Can anything be done to prevent addict prisoners on discharge reverting at once to the vicious companionship of their addict friends ?
- (f) Should there not be special legislation exempting from penalty a person accused or convicted of possession who gives truthful evidence of the source from which he obtained his drugs ?
- (g) Should differentiation be made in the penalty for possession of hashish as compared with possession of white drugs ?
- (h) Is it not seriously time to consider adding the lash to the penalties that can be inflicted on the trafficker ?

I can imagine no penalty too severe for these public poisoners ; I consider that the lash would be more deterrent than either fine or mere imprisonment, that it would relieve the congestion of the prisons and that, so far from being retrograde, it would set an example to other countries of the determination of Egypt to stamp out this evil thing from her land.

PRICE AND ADULTERATION.

To obtain a fair idea of the percentage of adulteration and the average retail price, police agents were sent during the last week of December to a number of towns in Upper and Lower Egypt to buy heroin from retail traffickers with the following outstanding results :—

Sample No.	Town	Weight		Price		Percentage of adulteration per cent
		Gr.	P.T.			
1	Beni Suef	0.39	12.1/2			30
2	"	0.80	3			30
3	Tahta	0.13	6			30
4	"	0.06	6			30
5	Minia	0.15	10			90
6	Faiyûm	0.06	3			90
7	"	0.05	3			90
8	Zagazig	0.105	5			90
9	Tahta	0.163	15			90
10	Mansura	0.362	12			Pure morphine derivative.
11	Zagazig	0.087	5			100 % adulterant.

As will be seen the proportion of adulteration varies enormously; in five samples the adulteration is 90 per cent, in four samples it is 30 per cent, in sample No. 10 there is no adulterant and in sample No. 11 there is nothing but adulterant.

The Government analyst suggests that the variety of adulteration may be caused by careless blending but I should be more inclined to say that the proportion of adulteration was in every case deliberate.

It would seem obvious that adulteration such as 90 per cent must eventually defeat its own object as the addict quickly knows where he can get the stuff with the maximum of kick. It is therefore quite probable that the stuff with the maximum adulteration is passed off on the novice and that our agents being unknown to the traffickers were considered as such and treated accordingly.

Now let us consider prices.

The pure heroin we know is bought at the factory at about L.E. 25 the kilo. On arrival in Egypt it is sold for L.E. 60 the kilo. Having reached Faiyûm (samples 6 and 7) or Minya (sample 5) it is

diluted 90 per cent and sold at the rate of P.T. 3 for 0.05 gramme (sample No. 7), *i.e.* at the rate of P.T. 60 per gramme.

The amount of pure drug, however, is only 1/10 gramme so that L.E. 6 is the true price per gramme.

This gives the interesting figure of L.E. 6,000 per kilogramme for stuff that a month ago was bought for L.E. 25.

If we take this, as we have suggested, as a novice's price and take 45 per cent as the average adulteration for the average buyer, leaving the price the same, it would give us the gramme at L.E. 3 and the kilogramme at L.E. 3,000.

The above figures which are proved facts should be taken into consideration when attempting, as I have done on page 71, to estimate the country's annual drug bill.

PROPAGANDA.

P.S.—As we go to print, I am able to report the completion of an educational film made by Hassan Bey Helbawi. The film depicts the gradual corruption of a young villager who is induced to start the heroin habit and finishes on the gallows.

The film does not boast to be a Hollywood production: it is intended for Fellahin audiences and as such is obvious and to the point.

Its production is due to the patriotic work of a group of young Egyptian gentlemen and ladies who gave their time and services to help their poorer brothers.

The film is now being copied and will then be sent on tour throughout the provinces.

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